FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 NOVEMBER 1985

PLO's Cairo Declaration; Israeli, Egyptian Reaction

In an attempt to "give momentum" to ongoing efforts to convene an international peace conference, the PLO announces that it condemns "all acts of terrorism involving countries or carried out by individuals or groups against innocent and defenseless people anywhere," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in a "Cairo Declaration" broadcast by Cairo radio. Reaffirming the PLO's 1974 decision that condemned "operations conducted abroad and all forms of terrorism," 'Arafat added that "all" PLO factions abide by this decision and that the PLO will take measures against violators. Recent events confirm the PLO's conviction that terrorist operations abroad harm the Palestinian cause, he noted. Nevertheless, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO still upholds the Palestinian people's right to resist Israeli occupation of their land "in any way possible" in order to achieve an Israeli withdrawal, pointing out that the right to resist foreign occupation is enshrined in the UN Charter. He also called on the international community to compel Israel to stop all its acts of "terrorism" inside and outside occupied Arab territories.

In Israeli reaction to the PLO declaration, sources in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office asserted that only a fool would believe 'Arafat, Jerusalem radio reported, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir maintained that the declaration contains nothing new. Shamir also accused Egypt of violating the peace treaty by giving the PLO political and "logistic" support, and he indicated that the Egyptians should be ashamed to have been a party to 'Arafat's "ignoble" statement. Nevertheless, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid viewed the declaration as an important step that will promote the peace process, according to MENA.

Jordan and Israel

During his latest visit to Paris, King Husayn said he is prepared to meet Prime Minister Peres in the near future under the auspices of the UN Security Council, Jerusalem radio reported. In Israel, Likud ministers are seeking to pass a Cabinet resolution against international auspices for talks with Husayn, according to Jerusalem television.

Soviet Policy on Israel

A resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel is "absolutely not on" for the Soviet Union as long as Israel continues its "aggressive and expansionist" policies in occupied Arab territories, Soviet Foreign Ministry official Vladimir Lomeyko declared in an interview with KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi steel mill south of Al 'Amarah and military installations east of Irbil 8 November, inflicting "heavy losses," the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA stated that Iraqi air defenses thwarted Iranian air attacks in the south and the north, intercepting the four intruding planes and forcing them to flee. The Iraqi official said the Iranian planes inflicted no losses and failed to reach their targets, which he claimed were residential areas. Iraqi warplanes had attacked Khark Island 7 November, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Cyprus Bombs

A car-bomb killed the director of Iraqi airlines in Nicosia 8 November and another explosion damaged the Iraqi airlines office, Nicosia radio reported.

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad group's claim to have killed its U.S. hostages has not yet been confirmed, Voice of Lebanon radio reported 8 November, adding that information from the Al-Biqa' area indicates that the hostages are still being held in Brital and in the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks.

Libya

If the United States is foolish enough to carry out an "aggression," the armed Libyan people will immediately enter into battle backed by "the entire Arab nation" and "all progressive forces," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi maintained in a press conference broadcast by Tripoli radio. The Libyan leader said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has notified him that "if the matter reaches fighting then the Syrian forces will be placed under my command, same as the Libyan forces." Algeria has also defined its attitude and "slapped the brazen face of Reagan," he added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Says Egypt Abandons Part of Camp David

GF080639 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Nov (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has revealed that Egypt has abandoned the second part of the Camp David agreements connected with the Palestinian side.

In an interview with UAE television broadcast tonight [7 November] from Abu Dhabi, 'Arafat attributed his constant contacts with Egypt and his attempts to bring Egypt back to the Arab arena so that it will assume its vanguard position, to the responsiveness of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his distancing himself from the Camp David agreements.

He said that when Mubarak assumed power in Egypt, the PLO and Syria sent him a joint message in which they asked him to abandon the second part of the Camp David agreements and be satisfied with the first part, which is connected with the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Mubarak responded to the request and actually halted talks with Israel on the so-called Palestinian autonomy.

'Arafat remarked that the Camp David problem must be an Arab one and the Arabs must work hard to extricate Egypt from it.

'Arafat defended his recent political moves and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He said that the two PNC sessions held in Algiers and Amman adopted clear resolutions in this regard, the most important of which pertained to establishing confederal relations with Jordan, effecting a rapprochement with Egypt to the extent that it distances itself from Camp David, and carrying out contacts with the permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said that the Casablanca Arab summit supported the Jordanian-Palestinian moves; this provided an Arab umbrella which had a great effect in making the international community move in the direction of resolving the Palestinian question.

'Arafat stressed that the PLO urges the implementation of certain constant requirements on the Arab and Islamic levels. These are the restoration of balance to the Arab forces through Egypt's return to the Arabs and ending the Iraq-Iran war. He said we must tell Iran: Enough of this war. He said the sectarian monster in Lebanon must also be halted. He described this as a scheme plotted by Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of State, in order to Balkanize the Arab region and to etablize small sectarian states there.

PNSF Statement Criticizes 'Arafat's Cairo Visit

JN071802 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] command has held a series of meetings during which it discussed current political developments on the various Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. In a political statement issued today, the PNSF said that 'Arafat's recent visits, particularly his visit to Cairo and the new concessions he has made there, confirm that 'Arafat's leadership is continuing its losing course and bets and that it has reached the point of no return in its readiness to concede all the gains that the Palestinian people and their revolution have achieved over many years of struggle.

The statement called on all sincere people to pool their resources in a large-scale operation to unify the ranks of all Palestinian factions, forces, organizations, and figures that oppose the trend of deviation and capitulation and which are concerned over the way to save the cause and the PLO.

On another level, the PNSF saluted the Palestinian people's struggle in confronting the Zionist occupation and hailed the escalation of their uprisng in the occupied territory and their confrontation of the policy of deportation and Zionist settlement. They praised the people's opposition to the Zionist policy of undermining Palestinian national institutions and their confrontation of racist Zionist practices. The front expressed its appreciation for the unified popular stance against the policy of defeatism and compromise over the Paelstinian people's rights — a policy pursued by 'Arafat's deviationist leadership.

The front highly valued the Palestinian people's support for their national aims and the program of national action as well as the resolutions of the legitimate PNC meetings, particularly the liberation of the occupied territories and the repatriation of the Palestinian people. The front also saluted Palestinians in enemy jails and their steadfastness in confronting the enemy's fascist, arbitrary measures.

Regarding the situation on the Arab level, the statement by the PNSF leadership affirmed the need for a commitment by all Arab countries to the Arab summit resolutions that enjoy Arab unanimity, stress the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, and affirm rejection of the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and all schemes stemming from or based on these accords.

The statement touched on the role of Arab Egypt and its people in the Arab struggle. It affirmed that the PNSF stands alongside the Egyptian people, hailing their mass upheaval, as well as Egypt's national and progressive forces which are standing firmly against the Camp David accords and struggling to liberate Arab Egypt from the shackles of these accords and from imperialist subservience so that Egypt can return to its natural place in the Arab arena free and liberated.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the statement said that the front leadership affirmed its full commitment to the Damascus agreement and considered the implementation of all its articles and the abidance of all parties by it as the basis and the sound framework for Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

The statement stressed the importance of the militant relations between the PNSF and the Lebanese National Union Front. It expressed the PNSF's support for a national solution to the Lebanese crisis — a solution that guarantees Lebanon's unity, independence, Arabism, democratic development, and pan-Arab commitment.

In its statement, the PNSF pointed to relations with the Arab steadfastness forces. It said that, proceeding from the unity of pan-Arab destiny and the national and pan-Arab battle being waged by Libya, Syria, the PDRY, and all Arab steadfastness forces, the PNSF believes that the practical translation of this can be achieved through militant cohesion with the just Palestinian struggle and by strengthening the strategic relations between fraternal Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad and the PLO after its national course is restored.

Concluding its statement, the PNSF stressed resolute support for the USSR's firm and principled policy and its stands in support of the Arab nation's issues, foremost being the Palestine question. The PNSF expressed appreciation for the socialist bloc's support for peoples' struggles for their freedom and independence.

Qaddumi Cables Shevardnadze on GOSR Anniversary
JN071921 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Brother Abu al-Lutf asserted that there are strong struggle ties between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples and ties of common struggle against Zionism and imperialism. Abu al-Lutf highly appreciated the USSR's firm, principled stand in support of our people's just struggle to regain their legitimate inalienable rights.

PLO Praises Craxi's Statement on Armed Struggle
JN072008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] PLO official spokesman Brother Ahmad Abd al-Rahman today hailed the stand of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who acknowledged the legiotimacy of Palestinian armed struggle and defended it in the Italian Parliament's vote of confidence yesterday.

The official spokesman praised the Italian prime minister's courage, saying that Craxi's courageous stand showed the reality of support for the right of a wronged people to wage armed struggle against the Zionist invaders who are occupying their homeland. He said: We highly value Craxi's assertion that the road to peace passes through the world's acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman affirmed that this stand consolidates the friendship between the Italian and Palestinian peoples and pushes forward peace efforts in the Middle East. The Palestinian official expressed hope that the other EC states will follow Italy's lead in order to pressure the U.S. Administration to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as well as the Palestinians' right to self-determination. This is the only way to achieve peace in the region.

Death of PLO Colonel Reported in Yugoslav Hospital
LD072359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1652 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 7 (KUNA) — The Palestinian military commander Muhammad Daghman 44 died here last night, after an unsuccessful brain operation, official PLO sources here said Thursday.

Colonel Daghman was the chief of the military department of the "As-Sa'iqah" Palestinian commando group. Since the conflict between Syria and the P.L.O. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Daghman followed 'Arafat.

Colonel Daghman was rushed to Yugoslavia for medical treatment in a military hospital where he died after a brain surgery.

The body of Colonel Daghman is being flown to Amman for burial there.

Voice of PLO Reports Attack in Southern Lebanon
JN071910 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces yesterday used katyushas to attack a military position of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias on the 'Ayta al-Sha'b-Bayt Il intersection in southern Lebanon. The position sustained direct hits and several Zionist soldiers and agent elements were killed or wounded. Reports from southern Lebanon said that Zionist military reinforcements rushed to the area and began combing it with mortar and tank fire.

The heroes of the joint forces also used katyushas to attack a military position belonging to the agent militias in the village of [name indistinct] in Jazzin district. The position was heavily damaged and a huge fire was started in it. Several military vehicles were destroyed or damaged and several agent elements were killed or wounded.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Dailies Laud Results of GCC Summit

GF071648 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 7 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 7 Nov (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates newspaper editorializing on the final communique of the Sixth AGCC summit conference welcomed the convocation of the Seventh AGCC summit in Abu Dhabi.

AL-ITTIHAD newspaper of Abu Dhabi said "the main objective of AGCC leaders was a comprehensive strategy, therefore security and defence cooperation was closely linked to the agricultural, industrial and educational policies to achieve prosperity and stability in the region."

The communique condemned all acts of terrorism aimed at destabilizing the region. It reiterated the AGCC states support to any member state exposed to such acts which they consider a threat to all AGCC states.

Noting the AGCC keeness on unified security strategy, the newspaper said "this proves that the AGCC states are determined to keep the internal front safe and sound and achieve security and stability for member states."

AL-BAYAN newspaper described the final communique as a "proof that the council is not only an organization for high level gathering and coordination in the economic, political and security fields for the benefit of the people but also a fortress for Arab solidarity."

AL-KHALIJ newspaper of Al-Shariqah expressed optimism over AGCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah's announcement of imminent contacts with Iran to discuss an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The newspaper said "any new AGCC initiative will be welcomed and appreciated by the Gulf and Arab people. Such initiatives have better chances of success than any other initiative made by other regional and international fronts."

The Kuwaiti papers Thursday hailed the outcome of the Sixth Gulf Cooperation Council summit meeting affirming that the council was able in a short period of time to emerge as a strong entity capable of influencing events.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM pointed out that the GCC has entered the stage of implementation after it laid down the solid basis giving priority to the important issue of building strong pillars.

AL-ANBA' daily affirmed that the Muscat gathering succeeded in winning the title of "the strategies summit."

The paper, however, warned that the responsibilities are great and further cohesion is needed in face of challenges.

AL-QABAS, daily, said that the sixth summit has added the cultural dimension to the GCC history and elaborated that the Gulf leaders have succeeded in endorsing the joint GCC march along the road to building "the united Gulf society."

English-language daily *KUWAIT TIMES* said that the Gulf leaders understanding toward various items on their agenda and the serious challenges confronting the Arab Gulf region, ensured the summit success.

KUWAIT

Amir Praises Results of Sixth GCC Summit

GF070851 Muscat Voice of Cooperation Council in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, has extolled the results of the sixth GCC Supreme Council conference which concluded its meetings in Muscat yesterday.

In a statement he made last night following his return to Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir said that the situation in the Gulf region has become more complicated as a result of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He remarked that it is necessary to intensify efforts to end the conflict between the two warring countries.

He said that the discussions of the leaders of the GCC countries during the summit dealt with all issues. He said that there have been great strides in economic coordination.

His highness the amir of Kuwait also said that the GCC leaders have agreed that the Gulf region must remain far from all interventions that might affect its stability and security.

In conclusion, his highness said: The Muscat meeting was an expression of the aspirations of the peoples of the region for further rapprochement and unification of stands.

Amir Cables Gromyko on October Socialist Revolution

LD071125 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA) — H.H. The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Sabah Thursday sent cable of congratulations to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the October Revolution.

Prime Minister Cables Ryzhkov on GOSR Anniversary

LD071131 Kuwait KUNA in English 0901 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA) — H.H. the crown prince and premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah Thursday sent a cable of congratulations to the Soviet prime minister Nikolay Ryzhkov on the occasion of his country's national day.

OMAN

Sultan Cables Congratulations to USSR Leader

GF071329 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has cabled congratulations to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the USSR national day anniversary. The text reads as follows:

His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow;

On the anniversary of the celebrations of the USSR national day, we would like to convey to you our congratulations. We also wish you good health and wish the USSR people prosperity and a flourishing future. We hope that the new relations between our two countries will develop into fruitful cooperation for the best of our two peoples.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id

QATAR

Amir Cables USSR's Gromyko on Anniversary

GF070919 Doha QNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his country's national day.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has also sent a cable to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium congratulating him on this occasion.

Pakistani President Concludes Visit to Qatar

GF071022 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Doha today following a 2-day visit to Qatar.

During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab and international situations, particularly the situation in the Gulf region, in addition to developments in the Middle East crisis, and relations between the two countries in various fields.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Cables Gromyko on Revolution Anniversary

GF071220 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a congratulatory cable to His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his country's national day.

Results of Sixth GCC Conference Analyzed

GF071318 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Nov 85

["News Analysis" by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Excerpts] The sixth GCC Supreme Council conference constituted the beginning of a new era in the march of the GCC countries toward bolstering the region's stability and security by providing the means capable to achieve this goal.

The GCC summit was up to he standard of hopes and aspirations and is a practical expression of the concept that proceeds from the GCC leaders' motto to seek broader horizons in constructive cooperation among GCC countries on the path of total unity.

In fact, the Muscat summit was devoted not only to discussing cooperation among the GCC countries, but also gave special attention to Arab issues, proceeding from the GCC countries being an effective part of the Arab nation and a strong support for joint Arab action in keeping with the principles stated in the basic system of the GCC.

Since the earliest stages of the GCC, intensive efforts by member countries have turned their mutual aspirations and goals into tangible fact for the good of the Gulf and Arab regions through joint Arab action, which for the Gulf region constitutes an inseparatble part of the larger Arab entity of the Arab nation. Practical Gulf stands create a solid, confident, and honorable base for joint Arab-GCC action through which effective participation and total adherence to all fateful Arab causes can be achieved. Ths is done in a way that guarantees the preservation of peace, security, and progress in confronting the circumstances and challenges that surround the Arab region perpetuated by hostile forces so that the Arab region will continue to be divided into small entities, and so that its resources can be easily robbed.

By reviewing the final statement issued by the sixth GCC Supreme Council conference, it can be said that the summit succeeded in affirming its constant stands on the Arab and Islamic levels and in elevating these stands to the level of the threatening challenges and perils.

The Iraq-Iran war and the security of shipping in the Gulf were the most important issues to have the attention of the leaders of the GCC countries, who view the developments and escalation of the Iraq-Iran war as a threat to shipping in the Gulf and to the region's stability. Since the Arabian Gulf constitutes an important economic artery, not just for the GCC countries, but for the entire world, to safeguard its security is a matter which no doubt concerns everyone, in light of UN Security Council Resolution 540 of 1983, and Resolution 552 of 1984, which express the stand of the international community concerning the freedom of shipping in international waterways and the passage of commercial ships to and from the ports of the GCC countries.

UAE

Pakistani President Arrives in Abu Dhabi 7 Nov

GF071218 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in the UAE at 1300 [0900 GMT] today from Doha on a brief visit to the country.

His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan received the Pakistani president. He was also received by His Highness Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; and Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative. Also present at the reception were a number of ministers, senior officials, Sa'id al-Nuways, UAE ambassador to Pakistan, and (Mohammad Nizamuddin) Pakistani charge d'affaires in the UAE.

Ziaul Haq Departs

GF071422 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left Abu Dhabi today following a brief visit to the UAE.

He was seen off by UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE President's court; and a number of high-ranking officials.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met with the Pakistani president earlier today. They discussed the situation in the region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts to end it, and the situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The Pakistani president briefed his highness the UAE president on the results of his talks in Cairo and Doha.

The Pakistani president expressed appreciation for the recent efforts of His Highness Shaykh Zayid to resolve differences and improve relations among Arab countries for the good of and in the interest of the Islamic world.

Tunisian President's Adviser Arrives 7 Nov

GF080800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0532 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Habib Bourguiba Jr., special adviser to the Tunisian president, arrived in Abu Dhabi today [7 November] on a visit to the UAE which will last several days.

On his arrival, Habib Bourguiba Jr. stated that he is carrying a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message deals with developments in the situation in North Africa, in addition to issues of mutual interest.

Habib Bourguiba Jr. will hold talks with a number of officials dealing with bolstering and developing cooperation between the UAE and Tunisia in various fields, in addition to reviewing issues of mutual interest.

Official Invited to Arab Parliamentary Session

GF071644 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Hilal Ahmad Lutah UAE Federal National Council (GNC) speaker received an invitation from speaker of the Iraqi Parliament to attend the emergency Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) session, to be held in Baghdad on Nov. 16.

The invitation was handed over by Taha Rajab 'Arim, Iraqi ambassador to UAE during a meeting with Lutah today.

The session will discuss the Arab situation in the aftermath of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the American interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*.

Lutah also received Tunisian Ambassador 'Ali al-Hathani who conveyed to him a message from the speaker of the Tunisian Parliament.

Lutah expressed the UAE support to the convocation of the proposed session to discuss ways to counter the fierce Zionist onslaught on the Arab nation.

Further Reportage on PLO Chairman's Visit to Cairo

'Arafat Meets With Mubarak

JN061821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] continues his official visit to Cairo which began the day before yesterday. Abu 'Ammar and his delegation will hold a second round of talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today. Our correspondent provides us with more details:

[Begin recording] The official Palestinian-Egyptian talks will resume in Cairo today and tomorrow to complete yesterday's discussions. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar will attend celebrations on the anniversary of the Egyptian Air Force.

Palestinian-Egyptian talks began yesterday morning with a closed session between Brother Abu 'Ammar and President Husni Mubarak. It lasted 2 hours. Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, joined the meeting. Afterward, members of the Palestinian and Egyptian delegations were invited to attend the meeting.

The talks dealt with all developments in the Middle East and current efforts to promote the peace process. Our radio has learned that President Mubarak stressed to Abu 'Ammar that Egypt will not abandon the Palestinians, that Egypt's adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is irrevocable, that Egypt's potentials are placed at the PLO's disposal, and that Egypt strongly supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

President Mubarak also talked about the gravity of the international situation and the need to work for the sake of peace.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the Palestinian viewpoint on current developments, stressing the PLO's adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the joint move between the PLO and Jordan. He also affirmed that we in the PLO are advocates of peace and work for the sake of a just peace. The commander in chief also stressed that the Palestinian people who live inside the occupied homeland have the right to use every means against the Zionist occupation, including armed struggle.

PNC speaker, His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, Abu Iyad, Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee members Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and Abu al-Hawl [Ha'il 'Abd al-Hamid], and PNC member Sa'id Kamal attended the talks on the Palestinian side. Dr 'Ali Lutfi, the prime minister; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; attended on the Egyptian side. Following yesterday's session, President Mubarak gave a dinner banquet in honor of Brother Abu 'Ammar. The Palestinian and Egyptian delegations attended. Also present was Rif'at al-Mahjub, Egyptian People's Assembly speaker, and the speaker of the Egyptian Consultative Council. [end recording]

'Arafat Statement on Terrorism

NC071609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1513 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Statement read by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat following talks with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo on 7 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, Here is our Cairo Declaration:

The Palestinian people have struggled and continue to struggle to liberate their occupied territory and to exercise their right to determine their future and to establish their state, as an essential condition for the achievement of a just and permanent peace in the region. Given such peace, all of the region's peoples will be able to coexist, free of acts of terrorism and repression.

Despite the political and military developments that have occurred in the region, particularly in the last few years — beginning with Israel's attack on the PLO in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon in 1982, and ending with the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in 1985 — the struggling Palestinian people have adhered to peace, seeking to prepare the climate in the region and the world for a just and peaceful settlement. The PLO has made great strides in this effort, involving various extremely important stages:

1. The Fes Arab summit conference, held in 1982, decisively demonstrated the decision by all Arab parties, including the PLO, to choose peace, under UN Security Council guarantees and in accordance with international law. These resolutions were confirmed at the Casablanca summit in 1985.

2. The statement issued by the International Conference on Palestine held in Geneva in 1982 affirmed the rights of all of the region's countries to exist within secure and internationally recognized borders. This included the Palestinian people's right to determine their future on their own land and to establish their independent state, their Palestinian state.

3. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February 1985, defined the special status of the relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and established their commitment to the same course and to a common concept of our goal and of the means to that end.

4. There has been continued adherence to the formula calling for an international conference for peace in the Middle East, to be attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and other parties concerned in the region, including the PLO.

Acting on the basis of the PLO's struggle, waged through all legitimate means, to regian the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and their fundamental freedom, the PLO condemns all violations of human rights, particularly of humanity's right to life and to security without discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or color.

In an attempt to give momentum to the ongoing efforts to convene an international peace conference, the PLO announces its condemnation and denunciation of all acts of terrorism involving countries or carried out by individuals or groups against innocent and defenseless people anywhere. The PLO reiterates its 1974 decision condemning operations conducted abroad and all forms of terrorism. It reaffirms that all its factions and institutions abide by this decision. The PLO will henceforth take all possible measures to deter violators. Since the commitment to condemn terrorism cannot be one-sided, the international community must compel Israel to stop all acts of terrorism inside and outside the occupied territories.

Within this context, the PLO affirms its adherence to the Palestinian people's right to resist the Israeli occupation of their land in any way possible in order to achieve a withdrawal. This is because the right to resist foreign occupation is legitimate and cannot be ignored within the context of the UN Charter. The UN Charter calls for repudiating the use or threat of force to resolve conflicts and considers resorting to force a violation of its principles and objectives.

The Palestinian people's right to resist the occupation in their territories has been confirmed in the numerous UN resolutions and in the provisions stipulated in the Geneva Conventions.

Recent events confirm the PLO's conviction that terrorist operations abroad harm the Palestinian people's cause and mutilate their legitimate struggle for freedom. Furthermore, the PLO strongly believes that ending the occupation is the sole means of establishing peace and security in the region.

The PLO appeals to all peace-loving forces to support this step that will contribute to rescuing the world from terrorism, freeing people from fear, and protecting them from danger. Our ultimate objective is to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace to guarantee the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights and establish security everywhere. God is our guide.

Reason for Statement

GF071912 Doha QNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The QNA correspondent in Cairo states that Egypt urged 'Arafat to issue a declaration to forestall all U.S. and Israeli pretexts aimed at eliminating the PLO's role by claiming that it adopts the policy of terrorism. The correspondent adds that the declaration was balanced, because while it denounces terrorism exercised by countries or individuals against unarmed civilians and brands any individual who undertakes such terrorist acts a criminal, it emphasized the right of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to resist Israeli occupation by all means.

The Palestinian declaration does not contravene PLO policy — endorsed during previous meetings of the Palestine National Council — though it is regarded an elucidation and confirmation of the PLO position on terrorism.

The correspondent adds that the PLO believes that after issuing this declaration, the way should be paved for the PLO to exercise its legitimate role representing the Palestinian people in efforts designed to reach a settlement for the Palestinian issue on various levels. He adds that the responsibility now rests with the United States and Israel to demonstrate a "positive" reaction to the PLO's initiative.

Foreign Minister Comments

NC081100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the Cairo declaration announced by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is an important step.

'Abd al-Majid added that this clear-cut public stand will give support to the peace process and will prove to the whole world that the PLO is willing to condemn terrorism, promote the peace process, and achieve the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people for self-determination.

'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt will continue to explain the PLO'a stand to all parties concerned for the sake of achieving peace.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid is scheduled to attend a working luncheon today hosted by the PLO at which he will meet with members of the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Cairo. He will meet with them again later today during a working dinner he will host for the delegation members.

'Arafat Rejects Preconditions

JN071856 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1602 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the PLO will not participate in any international peace conference for solving the Middle East problem under preconditions.

Abu 'Ammar, who is visiting Cairo, was commenting on the statement by the Luxembourg foreign minister that there is a phased program, including PLO recognition of Israel and the convocation of an international conference. Recognition would be followed by direct negotiations. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar wondered: Why do preconditions apply to only the Palestinians?

Rushdi Receives 'Arafat

NC071605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1503 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office today. The meeting, which was another affirmation of the existing friendly relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the PLO, lasted for about an hour. During the session, views were exchanged on issues of mutual concern.

'Arafat Meets Union Officials

NC071815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has described recent events as an overall challenge to the Arab masses. Those events also represent an attempt to undermine our nation. Furthermore, they clearly reveal the dark side of America's claims to want peace, especially a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian leader expressed his confidence that these challenges would be overcome. He said: I know Egypt's Army, its workers, and its people, and they are civilized and dedicated. As they have shown us in every crisis, the Egyptian people will always make sacrifices and will lead the Arab nation to victory.

'Arafat made these remarks today at a meeting with leaders of Egyptian trade unions headed by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training and chairman of the General Federation of Egyptian Trade Unions. The meeting, which took place at the headquarters of the Workers University in Nasr City, was also attended by PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih; 'Adil 'Atiyah, secretary of the Egyptian branch of the General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions; and by members of the visiting Palestinian delegation.

While discussing the events that took place in October, 'Arafat said that the U.S. fighters that intercepted the Egyptian plane took off from the American aircraft carrier *Saratoga*, which was in Yugoslav waters on a friendly visit.

He noted that all these events were part of an attempt to destroy the regional peace process. He also revealed that he has documents proving that Israel gave America advance warning of its plans to raid Tunis, and that it obtained U.S. approval to launch this strike.

'Arafat called on the Arab trade union movement to assume its responsibilities and to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation. He said: We are facing crucial challenges that affect our very lives and future. The Arab nation must firmly confront these bitter and difficult challenges, no matter what they are.

'Arafat asked that the course of the Arab trade union movement be corrected. He pointed out: Current events require conscientious, sincere, and responsible efforts, particularly on the part of Egyptian workers, who represent the oldest Arab and African trade union movement and the largest such movement among the nonaligned states and the Third World. The Palestinian leader recommended quick and intensive work to reconstruct the Arab trade union movement. He said: I am confident that my Egyptian brothers will redouble their efforts to rebuild it. They will also make sacrifices to reach this goal, as we have always known them to do.

Banquet Held for 'Arafat

NC071436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has hosted a banquet in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah, after the expanded session of talks that lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Also attending the banquet for Egypt were: Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, People's Assembly speaker; Dr 'Ali Lutfi, prime minister; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the Consultative Council speaker; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security; Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Ahmad Rushdi, interior minister; Hasan Abu Basha, minister of local rule; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, official in charge of Palestinian affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties. The members of the delegation accompanying Yasir 'Arafat also attended the banquet.

'Arafat Comments on Talks

NC072030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat has described his talks with President Husni Mubarak, which he said lasted 20 hours, as successful.

The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* held a tea party this afternoon in honor of 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation. The party was attended by the chief editors of the various Egyptian newspapers. In a speech on the occasion, 'Arafat said: The Palestinian party to the talks here has issued statement called the "Cairo Declaration." We emphasized the resolution issued by the PNC in 1974, as well as that issued by the Arab summit conference in Casablanca, which rejected terrorism. At the same time, we affirmed the legitimacy of armed struggle against occupation, in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

'Arafat continued: That which is taking place in our region is not directed against Egypt, Tunisia, or Iraq, simply because the sovereignty of these states has been infringed upon. Rather, it demonstrates that there are attempts to frighten the Arab nation and to bring it to its knees through what is occasionally described as the long arm, the striking arm, or the big stick, and through use of a thief's logic.

'Arafat warned that the Arab situation has reached a dangerous stage of fragmentation, which is threatening both the current and coming generations. He said that the current generations, which are enduring this ordeal, have the historical and cultural responsibility to preserve the existence of the Arab nation. He affirmed that Egypt, with a civilization that dates back 7,000 years, has greater responsibilities now than ever before.

'Arafat expressed regret at the present state of affairs in the Arab world. He said: We are living in a bad time for Arabs. Matters have reached the point where blood is spilled in Beirut, or in Tripoli, or in the Palestinian camps, and this is met with silence -- silence resulting from conspiracy, indifference, or impotence.

'Arafat praised the stands taken by the Egyptian people in support of the Palestinian cause. He asked: Why haven't the opponents to the Camp David accords reached agreement among themselves?

'Arafat said: I am not afraid of the Israeli forces. We saw in our experience with them in Lebanon that they are afraid to endure losses. They do not fight when they face stiff resistance; proof of this is the fact that 169,000 Israeli soldiers were not able to enter Beirut.

On the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, 'Arafat said: This was an American-Israeli raid. The U.S. involvement in approving and participating in the raid has now been exposed. The purpose of the raid was to assassinate the PLO chairman.

'Arafat said the fact that the raid took place while President Mubarak and King Husayn were talking with President Reagan about steps toward peace based upon the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is significant; it showed that the Israelis do not want peace.

'Arafat stressed that Israel wants a situation of neither war nor peace. It stands to benefit from this, for it can then procure funds from the United States and collect donations from the world's Jews. He demanded that Israel be denied the opportunity to do this, and that the Palestinians be given their full rights.

'Arafat praised the Egyptian press, saying that it has widespread influence in the Arab arena and in the world at large.

'Arafat also disclosed a secret confided to him by late Yugoslav President Tito, who said that Henry Kissinger had told him that the Rabat summit resolutions recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the talk about removing the consequences of the aggression [the 1967 6-Day War], upset Kissinger's calculations and prompted him to conclude that the "war should be Arabized."

'Arafat said that 2 months after this conversation between Kissinger and Tito, meaning in February 1975, the sectarian massacres and troubles in Lebanon began.

'Arafat mentioned that an effort to partition Lebanon into sectarian entities is now underway. He said that this process will not be confined to Lebanon, but will extend to the entire Arab and Islamic world.

'Arafat concluded by calling on everyone to cooperate in this difficult and trying stage, which is posing a danger to the very existence of the Arab nation. He also called for a halt to the plots against Lebanon.

Finally, 'Arafat thanked the Egyptian press and *AL-AHRAM* particularly for giving him the opportunity to have this meeting, which he described as one among brothers who are in the same trench and who are dutybound to confront the cultural and crucial challenges facing the Arab nation.

'Arafat Meets NDP Officials

NC081055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — The NDP General Secretariat held a meeting yesterday evening which lasted till midnight and was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and heads of the NDP branch committees.

Following the 4-hour meeting, Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that at the beginning of the session NDP Secretary General Dr Yusuf Wali had emphasized the historic and fundamental relationship between the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples. He added that if the Palestinian leader is Egyptian at heart, our people are Palestinian at heart. This stems from Egypt's belief in the Palestinian right, and from the fact that Egypt's role in history has been one of striving, as evidenced by its martyrs' sacrifices for the Palestinian cause, both in war and in peacetime.

In his speech to the senior NDP officials, the Palestinian leader thanked Egyptian and NDP leader President Husni Mubarak for giving him the chance to meet with members of the general secretariat and senior officials of the majority party.

'Arafat expressed his profound gratitude for President Mubarak's firm stand to secure the safe conduct of the sons of Palestine from Lebanon and praised Egypt's adherence to the Palestinian right. 'Arafat went on to say that, in Egypt's absence from the Arab arena, the Palestinian people were being sacrificed by some Arab factions.

'Arafat emphasized the PLO's commitment to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He stressed that the PLO had had nothing to do with the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner. He said that he had handed over an audio cassette to *AL-AHRAM*'s editor in chief during yesterday's meeting with the paper's editors. The cassette contains a recording of the conversation between the PLO and officials at the Syrian port of Tartus. He added that the PLO has no relationship with the hijackers and that it is keen to disclose the truth by bringing them to justice. Responding to NDP members' questions, 'Arafat emphasized that the incident of the Italian liner was aimed at dealing a political blow to Egyptian efforts. 'Arafat stressed the historical relations linking the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples, and the PLO's desire for Palestinian self-determination.

Mubarak Visits Military Industry Exhibit

NC071222 Cairo MENA in English 1203 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 7 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak visited today the exhibition of the Arab Industrialization Organization which is held on the occasion of its tenth anniversary and the handing over of the first training plane "Tocafo" manufactured at the organization's factories in collaboration with a Brazilian company.

President Mubarak called for keeping abreast with developments in the field of weapons and military equipment, affirming the necessity of giving attention to weapons and military equipment.

He also called on the banks to finance the industry of Egyptian weapons and urged the acceleration of the production of solar heaters by the war (?plants) to be available on markets and within everybody's means particularly in Cairo's satellite cities.

Iraq Airlines Official Killed in Nicosia Explosion

NC080809 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
0800 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] There were two bomb explosions in Nicosia this morning. As a result of one of them, a foreigner was killed. The dead man is the director of the Iraqi Airlines in Nicosia, Walid Ibrahim, aged 43. The explosion occurred in the victim's car outside his house at Kendavros Street in the Makedhonitissa area. The second explosion was at the Iraqi Airlines office on Archbishop Makarios III Avenue. The second explosion caused only material damage.

Four Iranian Planes Try To Penetrate Borders 8 Nov

JN080720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0709 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — An official spokesman announced here today that four Iranian fighter planes tried to penetrate Iraq's international borders in the northern and southern sectors of the operations theater. The spokesman told INA that the Iraqi air defenses intercepted the Iranian planes, which had residential areas as their target, and forced them to flee before reaching their targets.

The spokesman said that two Iranian planes attempted to penetrate Iraq's international borders in the northern sector at 0630 [0330 GMT] today, while another two planes attempted to penetrate the international borders in the southern sector. He affirmed that no material or human losses were sustained by the abortive Iranian attempt.

Communique Issued on 7 Nov Khark Attack, Battles

JN071755 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,014 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 7 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our people's Armed Forces, which have been inflicting massive losses on the Iranian regime in both men and materiel over the past years, are more capable and determined than ever to crush the tyrant clique and destroy what remains of its resources if it continues to insist on aggression and on rejecting peace, or if it mounts any reckless adventure.

The following is a roundup of our operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. Exercising our legitimate right of depriving the enemy of its oil resources, which it employs in committing aggression on our country, our daring aircraft launched a new air raid on Khark Island at 1230 [0930 GMT] today. Having carried out their duty with their well-known courage, our eagles returned to base, safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Through successful field instructions, accurate supervision, and extreme boldness in which the great ability of the Iraqi fighters was clearly manifested, a heroic unit of our forces in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris launched an attack on enemy positions in front of it. With great courage and concentrated artillery firepower, our units isolated, besieged, and stormed an enemy force. In a swift clash the enemy lost 50 dead. A number of enemy men were captured and five rafts were destroyed. A great quantity of serviceable weapons, equipment, and hardware was captured. The unit returned to its base, safe and triumphant. God be praised for this victory.

An enemy ammunition dump was destroyed elsewhere in the same sector. God bless the brave men of the VI Army Corps sector — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. With successful planning and the resolve of courageous Iraqis, one of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan launched a daring attack on the enemy's forward positions. With great determination and strong artillery support, the unit stormed enemy positions, clashed with its men, and killed 35 of them. The others fled, pursued by the fire of our fighters. The unit searched and destroyed the enemy positions, setting them ablaze. The units returned to base, safe and victorious, after capturing weapons and equipment. Praise be to God. God bless the Abu 'Ubaydah forces that carried out the operation and all men of the IV Army Corps —commanders, officers, and other ranks.

4. An enemy force attempted to advance toward our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our brave soldiers confronted it with heavy fire and prevented the force from realizing its objective, inflicting grave losses amounting to 20 killed and many more wounded. The rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our men destroyed four vehicles. God bless the man of the I Army Corps.

5. An enemy force attempted to advance toward our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroes confronted it with heavy fire and inflicted massive casualties. Confirmed enemy losses were four killed, many more wounded, and one tank damaged. The rest of the enemy men fled, pursued by the fire of our brave men. In this battle our forces captured a quantity of weapons and equipment. One infantry position, one machinegun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed in the same sector. God bless our II Army Corps men.

Thus, confirmed enemy casualties in battles last night and today are 109 killed, many more wounded, and a number captured.

6. Using artillery, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra destroyed two infantry positions, one ammunition dump, and one launcher.

7. The misguided forces of the tyrant clique shelled Al-Qurnah and (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 November 1985

Draft Resolutions Submitted to UN Committee
JN071054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, 7 Nov (INA) — Last night Iraq submitted two draft resolutions to the UN's political and security committee, which is continuing its debate on world disarmament.

The first draft resolution, which was signed by 30 Arab and foreign countries, addresses the Israeli nuclear disarmament issue. The draft calls on the UN General Assembly to ask Israel to immediately put its nuclear installations udner the supervision of the IAEA and calls on the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee Israel's commitment. The draft resolution calls for renwed condemnation of Israel for refusing to abandon nuclear weapons and for its cooperation with the South African regime in this respect.

The second draft resolution explains that there has been no progress in implementing the General Assembly's resolution calling on countries to make intensive efforts for disarmament. It calls on the General Assembly to reiterate the right of all nonmember states in the disarmament conference to take part in the preliminary sessions of any conference convened for this purpose dealing with the essential topics pertaining to disarmament.

Ramadan Receives Swiss Foreign Trade Official
JN071536 Baghdad INA in English 1525 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 7, INA —Member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, received here today Swiss Federal Council's representative for foreign trade agreements, Selvio Ariolio. During the meeting, Mr Arioli delivered to Mr Ramadan a written message from the president of the Swiss Confederation, Dr Kurt Furgler, dealing with vistas of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Further Reports on Fate of American Hostages

Caller Tells of Location

NC080524 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The U.S. State Department was not able to confirm reports that the U.S. hostages in Beirut have been killed. An anonymous caller told a news agency that the bodies of the Americans had been dumped in the Coca-Cola area of West Beirut. However, the competent security authorities did not find anything there.

During the night, another anonymous caller told the Voice of Lebanon that the bodies of the Americans will be dumped this morning in the area near Jisr Fu'ad Shihab. There is no corroboration of this piece of news so far either.

Hostages Reportedly Still Held

NC081030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The claims made yesterday by the Islamic Jihad organization that it had killed the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon have not been confirmed yet. Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that the U.S. hostages are still being held in Brital and in the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in the Al-Biqa' Valley. 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, had said earlier that Hizballah had been asked to vacate the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks.

Hostages Send 'Open Letter'

NC081554 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, Nov 8 (AFP) — Four U.S. hostages held in Lebanon have appealed to President Ronald Reagan to negotiate their release in an "open letter" received by an American news agency here today.

In another message sent to the press as a whole, they denied an assertion by an anonymous caller claiming to represent the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad yesterday that the U.S. hostages had been executed.

The four hostages — Reverend Martin Jenco, 50, journalist Terry Anderson, 37, David Jacobsen, 54, and Professor Thomas Sutherland, 54, said they had no hope of escaping and would die if an attempt was made to rescue them.

"We are appealing to you for action. We have read and heard over the past months of your refusal to negotiate with our captors, and your rationale for it. We understand it, but we do not agree," the letter said.

Noting that Washington had negotiated the release of hostages from the hijacked TWA plane in Beirut last June and that Israel, Egypt, El Salvador and the Soviet Union had also resorted to negotiations with kidnappers, the four Americans said: "We are asking for the same consideration."

"There is no alternative. Our kidnappers say they have no connection with Syria, Iran or local Shi'ite leaders, and will not give in to pressure from them, since no one knows their identity. They say they will not be moved and are growing impatient.

"You have tried other routes but have not won the release of a single hostage in more than 18 months. We have no chance of escaping, and our captors say if any attempt is made to rescue us, they and we will all die.

"They believe they have shown in unilaterally releasing (U.S. hostage) Pastor Ben Weir that their intentions are good - they do not wish to harm us, and want to bring this to a rapid and peaceful conclusion.

"But they say you have so far given no indication, public or private, that you are willing to negotiate. Mr President, how long do you suppose these people will wait? We are told William Buckley is dead.

"Father Lawrence Martin Jenco has been a hostage 10 months, Terry Anderson 8 months, David Jacobsen 6 months, Thomas Sutherland 5 months. The conditions of our captivity are deteriorating again, as is our physical and mental health," the U.S. hostages said.

The letter continued: "We are kept in a small, damp, (one or several words after this have been scored out) without proper exercise, sanitation, fresh air or balanced died. We have only intermittent access to outside news. It is difficult to remain cheerful and optimistic when we seen [as received] no sign anywhere of progress toward our release.

"Mr. Reagan, we thank you for the efforts you have made through these long months, but your 'quiet diplomacy' is not working. We know of your distaste for bargaining with terrorists. Do you know the consequences your continued refusal will have for us? It is in your power to have us home for Christmas. Will you not have mercy on us and our families and do so?

"May God be with you."

Signed: Lawrence Martin Jenco, OSM - David Jacobsen - Terry Anderson - Thomas Sutherland.

Al-Hashim on Possible Summit With Syria

NC071822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of public health and telecommunications, has declared that a 10th Lebanese-Syrian summit would serve as the culmination of current efforts to resolve the Lebanese situation and would cap any agreement that may be reached. Al-Hashim asserted that President Amin al-Jumayyil supports any consensus that may be reached by the Lebanese. The minister believes that Syria is very serious in helping the various Lebanese parties to reach a solution that can guarantee Lebanon's stability and well-being. He stressed that the tripartite draft agreement requires certain amendments, however, particularly in terms of the president's powers.

In an interview that will be published in tomorrow's issue of *LA REVUE DE LIBAN*, Al-Hashim said that the Lebanese, particularly the military, can act to restore normalcy in Lebanon by agreeing on the need to work for the unity of Lebanon, both land and people, with international support from the two superpowers.

Minister al-Hashim also expressed the hope that normal relations will soon be restored between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces.

Phalangist Party Discusses Damascus Agreement
NC072213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau held its weekly meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. The session was devoted to a discussion of political and security issues, with special emphasis on the most important points in the tripartite agreement.

After reviewing the positions taken by officials who reject this accord — positions that are compatible with the party's stand — the Political Bureau made the following decisions:

1. The party insists on a national and democratic solution to end the war and bring about a comprehensive form of salvation.

2. The party confirms that the relations linking Syria and Lebanon are distinguished.

3. The party insists that any comprehensive political reform rest on a modern and scientific foundation in a way that ensures a historic agreement among the Lebanese based on freedom, justice, equality, and equal opportunities and guarantees for all. The Political Bureau decided to get in touch with all the parties in order to arrive at a unified Christian and Lebanese position on any decisive proposal concerning the future of our country and its people.

Amal-Socialist Force To Protect Crossing Area
NC080836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] There is normal traffic both ways at Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point. Security sources indicate that the Amal Movement and the Socialists dispatched a 10-man joint force to the areas of Qasqas and Al-Barbir this morning to prevent the abduction and harassment of passersby. This is in compliance with a resolution issued by the West Beirut Coordination Committee during its meeting yesterday. The meeting was attended by Syrian Major Dargham Yunis.

2 Socialist Gunmen Killed in Clash With Amal
NC080653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns took place between Socialist and Amal Movement gunmen throughout the night in the areas of Al-Musaytibah and Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. It has been reported that two Socialists, one of them a Kurd, were killed. Gunmen appeared this morning in the vicinity of Minister Walid Junblatt's house in Al-Musaytibah.

Amal-Communist Clashes Reported in Al-Biqa'
NC080751 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] At 1800 yesterday, Libbaya in western Al-Biqa' was the scene of a 2-hour clash between the gunmen of the Amal Movement and those of the Communist Party. Rockets and machineguns were used in the clashes which only stopped after the 1st Brigade intervened. Casualties are reported on both sides.

Tyre Palestinian Camp 'Mayor' Injured in Shooting
NC080945 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Tyre, Lebanon, Nov 8 (AFP) — The mayor of a Palestinian refugee camp was seriously injured when he was shot by a masked man yesterday in front of his home near Tyre in southern Lebanon, correspondents in the area reported today. Ibrahim Ayyub, 44, who was hit by two bullets, is mayor of the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp, south of Tyre, 85 kms (53 miles) south of Beirut.

Mr. Ayyub was a member of the camp residents' committee during the Israeli occupation, when there were several grenade attacks on his home.

Israelis Discover Arms Cache, Arrest 160
NC071258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from the south said that the towns of Jarju', 'Ayn Qana, and 'Arab Salim came under artillery shelling from the hills of Sujud and Al-Suwayda' this afternoon. Israeli vehicles had recently taken up positions in Al-'Ayshiyah and Sujud after posts manned by the army of southern Lebanon were shelled.

The reports also said that Israeli forces discovered an arms and ammunition cache in the vicinity of Al-Khiyam. They immediately searched the neighboring villages and arrested approximately 160 persons, who were taken to a detention center set up in Al-Majidiyah town in the border strip.

Resistance Forces Attack Lahd Position
NC071522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A source from the Popular Liberation Army in Sidon has declared that a group from the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd Forces infiltrated a forward position held by agent Lahd's militia in Kafr Falus this afternoon. The group attacked the position with both rockets and machineguns, causing a huge fire. Ambulances arrived quickly and carried the wounded away.

The source added that the enemy and its agents were seen engaged in various movements and massing troops near the combat lines at dawn today. The situation is very tense, particularly as the area has been reinforced by some 150 gunmen representing agent Lahd and the National Liberal Party. [as heard]

Reaction to 'Arafat's Declarations in Cairo

PM Office: Only Fools Believe

TA071811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text]Sources in the Prime Minister's Office this evening reacted to Yasir 'Arafat's declarations in Cairo, which included a denunciation of terrorism and a resolution to punish all those operating outside Israel's territory. The sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that only a fool would believe 'Arafat. Our correspondent on Arab affairs points out that following the publication of 'Arafat's declaration it was reported that he had extended his visit in Egypt by 24 hours.

Shamir Sees No Progress

TA072013 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir does not see any progress in 'Arafat's statement today in Cairo, because according to him both 'Arafat and Mubarak do not call for a complete halt to terror in Israel. In an interview on "Mabat" Minister Shamir also referred to the issue of an international conference as a prelude to negotiations, saying talks on this issue divert attention from Israel's real intention, which is direct negotiations with Jordan. He said the Likud will oppose direct negotiations under such auspices. Our correspondent Rami Gubernik interviewed Minister Shamir:

[Begin recording] [Gubernik] If the only possible negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries are through an international conference, will you oppose such a proposal?

[Shamir] This is impossible because it would not be negotiations but rather a forced solution.

[Gubernik] You actually reject negotiations then. You deny the prime minister the possibility of agreeing to negotiations with the Arab countries through a conference?

[Shamir] To the best of my knowledge, the prime minister is also against an international conference in the form sought by the Arab countries and the Soviet Union. The prime minister, perhaps in order to reach some kind of a compromise, is talking about some kind of international auspices, the nature of which is not clear so far. I want to add that the United States also holds the view voiced by me: that the way to proceed is through direct negotiations rather than an international conference. An international conference will gravely harm Israel's interests, and it will come not as a part of the negotiations, but rather instead of the negotiations. [end recording]

Charges Treaty Violation

TA072117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused Egypt of violating the peace treaty by providing the PLO with political and logistic support. He said he does not understand how the Egyptians were not ashamed to be party to 'Arafat's ignoble statement in Cairo today. He noted that there was nothing new in the declarations of the PLO leader.

Referring to another issue, Mr Shamir severely criticized Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi for his support of the PLO. Mr Shamir was addressing Herut members in Rishon Leziyyon.

Correspondents Assess Statements

TA071733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1709 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Talk in the studio between program moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] We do not yet have any attributable comments about 'Arafat's statements in Cairo, but we will hear an initial assessment from you.

[Schiffer] Yasir 'Arafat may have provided Husni Mubarak with the answers he wanted to hear, but these will definitely not satisfy Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Peres cannot go to the Knesset or the Cabinet with these answers and tell them: 'Arafat has announced that he is putting an end to terrorism and, consequently, he may be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to talks with Israel. In other words, different interpretations can be given to 'Arafat's remarks. The initial assessment we heard tonight from political sources in Jerusalem was: This declaration by 'Arafat will not lead to any fundamental change in Israeli policy and among Israeli policymakers and will not enable the prime minister or his spokesmen to say that there has been progress or some kind of revolutionary step toward the inclusion of the PLO in the peace process.

[Ro'e] You are telling us that the prime minister is this very moment meeting with the U.S. ambassador. Is there any connection between these affairs?

[Schiffer] There is definitely a connection because the entire region has been in turmoil in the last few weeks and the United States is very much involved in the political process. The U.S. ambassador is briefing the prime minister on the talks held by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow. Issues related to the Middle East were also raised in these talks.

This meeting is definitely connected with what is happening in the region because this evening the U.S. ambassador is introducing special ambassador Wat Cluverius who has been appointed by the State Department as a special aide to Richard Murphy. Cluverius, who has until recently been the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem, will in the future seek to advance the peace process in the region. The prime minister, the U.S. ambassador, and Cluverius are now discussing these issues.

One can definitely speculate that Secretary Shultz has sent a special message to the prime minister about his talks and the continuation of the peace process.

Further Assessment
TA080645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by moderator Yitzhaq Ro'c — live in the studio]

[Text] [Ro'e] Good morning to you, Shim'on Schiffer. There has been a cool reaction in Jerusalem to the remarks 'Arafat made yesterday. Let me ask you about 'Arafat's status in the Arab world. Figuratively speaking, we may say that he is on the way to Husayn; at any rate, Husayn is waiting for him and his replies about the method of his incorporation into the political process. You are telling me that 'Arafat will be different than he was prior to the remarks he made in Cairo yesterday, sitting alongside Mubarak and receiving his full backing.

[Schiffer] Indeed, there are chances that Yasir 'Arafat will give complete and positive answers to the difficult questions to be posed to him by King Husayn, whereby he has to give a clear answer as to whether he is prepared to cease terror everywhere, and to make a declaration to this effect, and to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which mean recognition of the existence of Israel. 'Arafat's replies, after his meetings and the declarations he made in Egypt, will be different. On arriving in Amman, 'Arafat will be a different man from the 'Arafat who had arrived in Amman earlier.

[Ro'e] It should perhaps be clarified that the answers King Husayn seeks are different than those Mubarak wanted to receive.

[Schiffer] True; the replies which 'Arafat will have to supply to Husayn are indeed different, since the Egyptians did not ask to recognize these Security Council resolutions; they did not ask him to declare his recognition of Israel's right to exist, but settled for the declaration that he is opposed to terror outside the territories and that he will not harm Egypt's interests or image. It should be emphasized, though, that the chances that 'Arafat will join Husayn's move, a move for negotiations by the end of the year on the basis of not perpetrating any terrorism and recognizing the existence of the State of Israel, are dwindling, since 'Arafat now has additional maneuverability in his game with Husayn.

[Ro'e] The question arising now is about Mubarak's contribution, quote end quote, apparently, to the peace process. You are telling us this morning that Mubarak does not intend to meet with Peres. With the support he gives to 'Arafat on such a minimal announcement, as compared to what Husayn wants to hear from 'Arafat, Mubarak may run into complications if he meets with Peres. The Americans, on their part, say Mubarak is weak and his condition should be taken into consideration.

[Schiffer] One should definitely view Mubarak's moves, with regard to 'Arafat too, in the larger context which arouses a great deal of concern in the West. Concern is expressed about the state of Mubarak's regime in Egypt. Mubarak has often signaled to Western elements on this issue lately, asking that he not be pressured since the radical, fundamentalist elements in his country are growing stronger and giving him trouble. Therefore, when Western elements have lately tried to look into the possibility of a meeting between him and the prime minister in the foreseeable future, Mubarak has rejected it outright since he may run into complications in his country. In his contacts with Americans, I hear from Western elements, he hinted that the U.S. presence in Egypt had better be decreased and restricted, due to internal reasons.

Husayn Prepared To Meet Peres Under UN Auspices

TA071512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn has said that he is prepared to meet Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the near future under the auspices of the UN Security Council. The king made this statement in reply to a question by our correspondent in Paris, Michel Zlotowski, at the end of his meeting with President Mitterrand.

On the same occasion, the Jordanian king stated that this is a decisive moment and failure is impermissible. This may be the last chance to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East, based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, he noted.

Alignment, Likud Clash on International Forum Issue

TA072041 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen]

[Text] Following yesterday's Inner Cabinet meeting, Ministers Shamir and Arens met with the prime minister and the defense minister. The subject of the meeting was the international auspices for talks with Jordan which Mr Peres talks about so much. The Likud ministers demanded that a discussion be held on this issue in the Inner Cabinet in order to use the tie there to pass a resolution against international auspices for negotiations with Husayn. The prime minister's position was that the Knesset has approved the international auspices in the vote concluding the prime minister's political statement last week. Officials in the Prime Minister's Office also recall the Begin government decision made in October 1977 for talks with Jordan under the auspices of the Geneva conference. According to them, this decision remains in force as long as the government takes no other decision. The Likud's position is that they have voted confidence in the government, but not in favor of international accompaniment. According to them, Peres bypassed both the Inner Cabinet and the government and appealed directly to the Knesset. Alignment officials retort that the Likud's demand to again discuss the issue of international accompaniment is a clear violation of the coalition agreement, meant to torpedo the political moves. Peres' associates add that the prime minister is the one to decide the agenda of the Inner Cabinet.

Against this background of the renewed tension between the Alignment and the Likud, officials in the Prime Minister's Office this evening reacted to Yasir 'Arafat's remarks in Cairo saying that only a fool would believe what 'Arafat said. Peres, then, continues to hope that negotiations with Jordan will be launched

without the PLO and under U.S.-Soviet auspices which Reagan and Gorbachev will perhaps decide upon. Sources close to the prime minister this evening said that at present we must refrain from reactions and bickering and pursue the quiet contacts which might bring about a breakthrough.

Herut Decides on Merger With Liberal Party

TA071752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav has just reported that a short time ago the Herut Movement Secretariat passed a resolution in principle in favor of a merger with the Liberal Party. The merger between the two parties will be concluded in negotiations which will begin in the next few days. Our correspondent adds that those Herut members who had been opposed to the merger according to the agreement reached some time ago, voted in favor today. He notes that in light of the confrontations with the Alignment, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Italian Charge Summoned To Hear Protest on Craxi

LD071638 Rome International Service in Italian
1555 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Italian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv has been summoned to go to the Israeli Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning, where he is to be handed a note of protest on the speech which was delivered yesterday by the Premier-designate Craxi.

The note of protest was in fact anticipated by a communique released this morning by the spokesman for the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry, in which it is said that the Israeli Government is deeply worried by the justifications given for the attitude of the PLO which were put forward by the Italian premier.

Protest Note Not Accepted

LD072217 Rome Domestic Service in Italian
2130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to Rome has presented a note to our government which contains the Jerusalem government's communique on the statements delivered yesterday in Montecitorio (Chamber of Deputies) by Prime Minister Craxi. In the communique, it was maintained that Craxi allegedly gave a surprising ideological justification of terrorism. A note from the Chigi Palace says that the absolute inaccuracy of the statements ascribed to the prime minister, who had asserted the legitimacy of armed struggle in certain circumstances, and not of terrorism, has been challenged [as heard]. The Israeli ambassador was (?informed) that the note presented by him under instructions from his government could not be accepted.

Aircraft Deal With U.S. McDonnell Douglas Signed

TA071222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A $20-million deal has just been signed between the American McDonnell Douglas helicopter company and 10 Israeli concerns, under which various helicopter parts for the American company will be produced in Israel. Israel Aircraft Industries headed the local firms involved in the deal.

The Ministery of Defense was also involved in securing the deal and our reporter says it is hoped that similar agreements will be reached in the future with other American aviation companies.

ASL Uncovers Hizballah Squad in South Lebanon

TA071635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A squad belonging to the extremist Shi'ite organization Hizballah has been uncovered in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that in searches conducted by army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers, huge caches of weapons, ammunition, explosives, katyushas, and roadside bombs were found. The members of the squad were the perpetrators of a number of attacks recently in the vicinity of the Israeli border. The detainees admitted the charges, and yesterday the houses of several of the squad members were demolished in the villages of Al-Tayyibah, Markaba, and Al-Khiyam.

IDF Orders 1-Day Closure of E. Jerusalem Theater

TA071635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The commander of the IDF Central Command has ordered the closure of the East Jerusalem Al-Haqawati Theater Hall for 1 day, arguing that a meeting of hostile organizations was scheduled to take place there. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the meeting was scheduled to protest the deportation of three Judaea and Samaria inhabitants. It was organized by the families of the deportees and local activists.

The HADASH Knesset faction, whose representatives were invited to participate in the meeting, protested the closure of the hall to the defense minister.

Jewish Settlements Council Moderates Stance

TA080658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza has moderated its decisions on the issue of the political plan attributed to the prime minister. In its new decisions it does not mention the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the government's resolutions or obedience to them. In its new decisions the council says no element is authorized to give up parts of Israel. They further state that the council takes a grave view of the prime minister's plans to hand parts of Israel over to foreign elements. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the moderation and

change in decisions resulted from the sharp criticism by the general public, as well as by settlers in Judaea and Samaria.

Nabulus' Al-Masri Submits Request on Mayoralty

TA071747 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 85 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] An important development took place yesterday in the contacts over installing Arab mayors in the territories when Zafir al-Masri, the head of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, together with the other members of the chamber conferred with the head of the Civilian Administration in Nabulus and submitted to him an official bid to undertake the administering of the Nabulus municipality.

In his appeal Al-Masri says that the chamber of commerce will run the municipality for a limited period of time. On previous occasions, Al-Masri said he intended to run the municipality for a year and prepare it for general elections. The civilian governor promised to pass the request on and to give him an answer soon.

Our correspondent notes that another group, headed by Basil Kan'an is competing for the mayoralty. This group is made up of representatives of various sectors in the town. Basil Kan'an submitted to the coordinator of activities in the territories a list of conditions for undertaking the administration of municipal affairs including, among other things, expanding the borders of the municipality and boosting the Arab electric company, but he has not yet received a response to his conditions. He told our correspondent that he asked to meet with Goren [the coordinator of activities in the territories], but has not yet received an answer.

MA'ARIV on Appointment of U.S. Envoy Cluverius

TA071628 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Nov 85 p 10

[Article by Sha'ul Ben-Hayim: "The New 'Shuttle Diplomat' "]

[Text] Wat Cluverius, who this week began to serve as a U.S. special ambassador to promote the peace process, has already established himself in the U.S. Embassy building in Tel Aviv. From here he is going to move around the Middle East capitals in order to ensure that the new momentum achieved since Prime Minister Peres made his suggestion to King Husayn will not go into hibernation.

The intention behind the appointment is clear. Cluverius is to be a sort of "local Richard Murphy," holding contacts and examining how the Reagan administration can aid the parties to overcome the obstacles to understanding and perhaps even an agreement. His very presence eliminates the need for Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy to shuttle around the region himself, while his desk is flooded with a pile of urgent matters awaiting his attention, all the more so since Murphy himself is surely not too keen about shuttles which are not always successful. The label of failure was even affixed to his last tour of the region.

Will Ambassador Cluverius be able to create for himself a status identical to that of Murphy? This question will become clearer only in the course of time and depends to quite an extent on the definition of his role and the translation of this definition into practice.

At this stage it seems that Cluverius would do best to go to Cairo first. The reception accorded arch-terrorist 'Arafat by his Egyptian hosts and the content of the discussions there give the impression that Cairo is resolved to limit any chance of an Israeli-Jordanian dialogue. The transparent attempt to rehabilitate the weak image of the PLO leader only undermines King Husayn's attempt to dissociate himself from the terror organization.

Egypt was the first Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Today, Egypt is making moves to prevent Jordan from following in its footsteps. It is clear that Israel will not conduct negotiations with a murderous organization and strengthening it will only disturb Husayn in his attempt to find other Palestinian partners.

Cluverius will surely have to explain in Cairo where the U.S. interest lies and the significance of the Egyptian pressure to guarantee the PLO's role in the process. This will also be an appropriate opportunity to tell the Egyptians that a PLO promise to refrain from terror acts "outside Israel's borders" will not change a thing in the U.S. attitude toward the plague of terror and its perpetrators.

When the new representative of Washington reaches Amman, he will be aided by the experience he accumulated over the last 2 years, when he served as U.S. consul general in Jerusalem. In these years he surely became closely acquainted with all the Palestinian leaders in Judaea and Samaria, and thus he will also be able to give advice on electing local leaders who will be acceptable to Israel and who can be viewed as Husayn's Palestinian sector.

Washington viewed the creation of this new position as urgent, first in order not to waste the momentum and the hopes which began to emerge in the region, and second, out of the awareness that its interest requires an ongoing U.S. profile on this issue of seeking a settlement in the Middle East. This is vital at a time when the administration is preparing for the Geneva summit.

It is the second time that the U.S. Administration has decided to set up a special representation in Israel for a definite subject. This was also done during the days of the autonomy negotiations, when a special forward unit was set up to prepare the ground for the special presidential representative, Robert Strauss, and his successor, Sol Linowitz. The effectiveness of this system was proven then too.

As for Wat Cluverius, the anticipated effectiveness is perhaps even greater. Reference here is to a veteran, seasoned, and experienced diplomat who is considered one of the experts on the Middle East issue, one of the few U.S. State Department workers who "crossed the lines" between the Israeli and Arab sides on more than once occasion. He worked in the service of his embassy

in Israel, then served as ambassador in the Persian Gulf, and later returned to serve as consul general in Jerusalem.

His qualifications have already been used in recent weeks when he was urgently summoned to Washington to attend the talks Secretary of State Shultz conducted with the Israeli prime minister and senior Arab representatives. It was thus guaranteed that he would be well versed in all the details of the developments, and he could also demonstrate his ability to advise Shultz and Murphy on preparing the ground for the diplomatic activity the United States decided to carry out.

All signs indicate that the State Department leaders acted with a sense of urgency. However, everyone does not always act at this pace.

ALGERIA

Visiting Cuban Delegation Meets FLN Officials

LD071645 Algiers APS in English 1420 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 7 Nov 85 (APS) — The visiting Cuban delegation led by Julio Garcia Oliviera C.C. member of the Cuban Communist Party conferred with high officials in the F.L.N. Party on the international situation especially in the Maghreb and Latin America and bilateral relations and cooperation. The Cuban delegation is visiting Algeria in the frame of the commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the November 1 revolution.

FLN Official Meets With Soviet Ambassador

LD072352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Sadeq Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, received today the Soviet ambassador to Algeria. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and also developments in the international situation in general.

Ibrahimi Receives PLO Political Department Chief

LD080305 Algiers APS in English 1411 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 07 Nov 85 (APS) — The foreign affairs minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi audienced here the head of the P.L.O. Political Department. The talks were centered on the latest developments of the situation on the Arab scene.

Moroccan Envoy's 'Insults' at UN Committee Viewed

LD071920 Algiers APS in English 1433 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Moroccan delegate speech before the Fourth Commission (Decolonization) Wednesday in New York was a flood of insults against Algeria and Africa as a whole and even against the Fourth Commission. The Moroccan delegate accused Algeria to try and take the leadership of Africa and asked it to take up the "challenge" of the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs.

The Fourth Commission is serenely and with sovereignty in charge of a draft resolution, sponsored by more than 44 countries of all the continents, including Senegal, acting OAU president, India, acting president of the Non-aligned countries, and which reaffirm the dispositions of the Resolution 104 of the OAU and 39/40 of the U.N. in favor of the Saharan people self determination. [sentence as received]

Morocco, condemned by the international community and aware of its failure is now using all means including provocation in order to stop or at least to lighten this condemnation.

The most crude subterfuge used by Morocco, is to try to make the world believe in the existence of an Algero-Moroccan bilateral conflict, on the Western Sahara issue in order to hide the true problem which is in fact a matter of decolonization.

Unfortunately for Rabat, the international community is not deceived and its opinion is fixed since a long time by demanding direct negotiations between the two belligerents, i.e. the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front.

'Hysterical' Stance by Morocco

LD072203 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The discussions and addresses which took place yesterday in the third round of the Fourth Session of the UN Decolonalization Committee on the Western Sahara issue have greatly affected the nerves of the Rabat regime's representative. When his presentations to the committee were completely refuted, that representative could not do anything but get emotional and direct accusations at the committee and everyone who addressed it.

This hysterical stance amazed and surprised political observers, because these actions and behavior are not typical of politicians or diplomats.

From the correspondents' reports from the UN building and the testimony of political observers concerning the behavior of Hassan II's representative, we can infer the following:

1. The complete bankruptcy of the Rabat regime's diplomatic efforts, be it on the African or international level, in the face of the Saharan opposition, especially in light of the recognition of the SDAR by one state after another.

2. The military inability of that regime on the battlefield, whether in confrontation with the Saharan revolutionaries or in its efforts to impose its presence on the Saharan people besieged in unliberated areas.

3. The deep economic crisis in Morocco, which has gone on for years. One of the major causes of this crisis is the failed war imposed on the Saharan people.

4. The wave of domestic criticism and resentment that this war, which has no advocates except for the Moroccan propaganda bodies, has generated, and the widening gap between the poverty of the masses and the wealth of the few.

5. The increase in foreign debts, which are valued at billions of dollars, and the bankruptcy of the Moroccan treasury, which has become completely incapable of meeting the exorbitant costs of the aggressive war.

6. The Rabat regime's loss of most of its allies and supporters after they found out about its real intentions and maneuvers, with the exception of Western quarters that have an interest in causing a rift in Arab ranks and preserving areas of tension in the Arab region, of which northwest Africa is an integral part.

7. The Rabat regime's lack of cards to play after it was found to be untrustworthy by the OAU, which is the only organization besides the United Nations qualified to find a just and permanent solution to the Saharan issue.

These are some of the results ensuing from the Moroccan policies. They are enough to indicate, in particular, how impotent the diplomacy of the royal regime is on both the African and international levels and how unconvincing it is even to allies.

Even if we were not to argue with the Moroccan diplomacy in its use of the means and methods it considers as good and suitable for presenting its case, even through (?hysterics), we reaffirm that the Moroccan views can in no way cover up the truth or change the nature of the matter.

Let us recall that the international community recognizes the right of the Saharan people to be free and independent and condemns the Moroccan occupation of the Western Sahara.

Anniversary of Moroccan Green March Viewed

LD071912 Algiers APS in English 1423 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 7 Nov 85 (APS) — Ten years ago, on November 6, 1975 Morocco, which snapped its fingers at decisions of the international institutions concerning the decolonization of Western Sahara, organized under the cover of a so called "peaceful march" pompously called by Rabat the "Green March," the occupation and spoliation of Western Sahara. The Polisario Front which was at that time fighting the Spanish troops, poses a strong resistance to the Moroccan troops which crossed the border before the so called Moroccan "marchers." But in spite of the condemnations of the international community, and thanks to Madrid's complicity, Morocco colonized Western Sahara. After having chosen the military solution, Morocco is now proposing the organization of a "referendum" which is in fact only a plebiscite to the military occupation of Western Sahara.

On its turn, the Polisario Front Executive Committee recalled the necesary preconditions for the organization of a free, regular and general referendum in Western Sahara. These consist in the withdrawal of 100,000 Moroccan colonists and 200,000 soldiers camped behind walls.

Morocco has to conform to the will of the international community. The present debates the U.N. stress the worry of the Moroccan position which is delaying the setting up of the Great Arab Maghreb in to which the Saharan people will freely express themselves.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds Press Conference 7 Nov

LD071535 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1410 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Press conference by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with Arab and foreign journalists, on 7 November in Tripoli; all foreign correspondents' questions read by unidentified announcer — recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] From American CBS: There is some information that indicates that the United States, with the cooperation of the CIA, has begun to work on a plan to topple the regime of the brother colonel, and that the plan might take the form of an assassination attempt or providing help to the opposition. What are your views on this? How can you fight this alleged plan, and how can you tackle it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] With regard to the raid or anything of this sort [words indistinct]. By such action, I mean assassination. I am not a president or a prime minister. We do not have a party that rules other parties. This does not mean that [words indistinct]. The toppling of the Libyan regime means the toppling of the popular congresses and popular committees. Authority is in [words indistinct].

Any action involving my name and carried out would be tantamount to a liquidation. I believe this constitutes a grave violation of American law committed by the American President. He should be put on trial according to American law. The American President should be tried according to American law. This is even more serious than the Watergate scandal. As to how we will face up to it, this is a question that should be addressed to the armed Libyan people.

[Announcer] From the Italian news agency: The Middle East problem has recently witnessed new developments and created a problem for the Italian Government in connection with the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*. Brother commander, what is the true significance of this and how do you view the hijacking of the Italian ship?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Are you talking about the hijacking of the Egyptian plane or the hijacking of the Italian ship? We will talk about the two matters. First of all, we will talk about the plane issue. For a state to hijack a plane is something new in this age. [Words indistinct] a big power such as America embarking on piracy. Individuals might engage in such acts, because they are irresponsible. But it is a grave thing for a responsible country to engage in such acts and adopt a policy of terrorism and hijacking.

[Announcer] According to reports from Beirut, the Islamic Jihad organization has decided to kill the Americans or all the hostages. Does the brother leader see this action as solidarity with Libya against America with regard to recent information about America carrying out an operation against Libya, and what is your assessment of this question?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] All the world supports Libya against America. What is the next question?

[Announcer] From CBS: There are reports saying that through Mr Andreotti and Italy you tried to open a dialogue with America, but that this principle was rejected. What is your answer?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have always tried to reach understanding with America, talk and reason with the American Government. [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] [Words indistinct] raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft, and finally the exposure of the American terrorist plan against the Jamahiriyah, (?under the leadership) of the brother colonel, how can we benefit from opportunity or opportunities for mobilizing public opinion

of the entire Islamic nation against America and against Zionism?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The example must give us the justification to form a world front of the Islamic nation and of all the peoples struggling for freedom and against the American aggression, to defeat this new [word indistinct].

[Announcer] What are the measures and contacts taken on the Arab, international and African levels to confront this American plan?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Arab nation must unite, and unite against America and against Zionism. I believe that America has convinced all the Arabs, even the Arab agents of America, that it is a real enemy of all the Arabs. Recently it dealt a blow to Husni Mubarak. This is a strong insult. He is its number-one agent in the Middle East. It confirmed to him that it is an enemy, that it does not respect him, and that it slaps him and [words indistinct]. He was supposed to have (?turned to it) for his protection. The Tunisian regime [words indistinct] the Israelis came. This regime is a friend of America — but America has no friends. America has agents and enemies. The Arabs must awaken and set up a unity so that they can live in dignity. This incident has given us an opportunity to incite the Arabs for unity and resist America, particularly [words indistinct]. By such policies it lost a great deal in our Arab homeland, even its agents [words indistinct].

[Announcer] From French Channel One: You have said that the United States has only instruments and agents. Do you think that france is one of these U.S. instruments?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Not at all.

[Announcer] Your Excellency's call for Arab unity or an assembly that would include kings, presidents and amirs of the Arab countries — would the countries that are called rejectionists agree to sit down with the ones called capitulation countries?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] The issue is that of the Arab nation's unity. The bases are different, but politically we know [passage indistinct]. However, when you discuss the issue of the Arab nation, it is slightly different.

[Announcer] What action should be taken by the Arab nation to face the recently-publicized U.S. plot? Also, what should the United States do to improve relations or the atmosphere?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Arabs have to unite, otherwise government [words indistinct] iniatiatives and would only follow the regimes' policies. The United States should not interfere in the affairs of Arabs.

[Announcer] Brother leader, there have been report recently indicating that you have been organizing a plan to assassinate the U.S. ambassador in Bonn and Tunis. Is this true or false?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is the first time I have heard of such things.

[Announcer] You were on a visit to the USSR recently. We know that you have been (?committed) to the principles of neutrality, and that you had no intention of being in any camp, whether East or West. However, the visit led to the signing of a friendship and solidarity accord with the USSR, which has not been signed with other countries. What is your reply to this and your evaluation of relations between you and the USSR?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] long-term economic cooperation.

[Announcer] Are relations between Libya and the USSR purely economic?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] And it is excellent in this field.

[Announcer] According to information there are 5,000 Libyan soldiers in chad. How long do you think or expect these forces would remain there?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is this number there. There are a number of assistants, and this is not a secret — it was agreed on (?after) negotiations with the countries concerned.

[Announcer] What is the number?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is limited and it is known, not a secret. It was agreed on with the countries concerned.

[Announcer] It has been agreed that all forces would be withdrawn from Chad, and all French forces have been withdrawn.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] All Libyan forces were also withdrawn, and [word indistinct] Libyan forces.

[Question indistinct]?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] However, there [words indistinct] French [words indistinct] as admitted by France and has reached the Libyan border.

[Announcer] Does Col al-Qadhdhafi believe there is a possibility that all Libyan forces and French aircraft would be withdrawn from Chad?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Any more questions? [words indistinct].

[Announcer] The U.S. Government says that Libya offers financial and moral assistance to around 60 organizations (?described) as terrorist or sabotage organizations. Brother Colonel, in your opinion, is there an error, or are there differences in the definition of terrorism? In other words, as far as Libya is concernedare these organizations that are considered terrorist organizations [or is this] assistance to friendly countries and organizations?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Terrorism is terrorism, and there is only one kind of terrorism. There are not various kinds of terrorism. The United States is an imperialist country opposed to people's liberation, and it considers the struggle for independence and liberation as terrorism. If we are engaged in liberating ourselves by military struggle, this in itself is considered terrorism.

I do not think there could be any reasoning or understanding with Reagan, as there could not have been reasoning with people like Hitler or Mussolini.

[Announcer] From CBS: Oil producing countries have been experiencing economic crises and cuts in oil revenue recently. How does this affect Libya; more precisely, how does it affect Libya's ability to offer assistance to revolutionary forces and organizations and, at the same time, satisfy the Libyan People and provide what they need?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Libya has not been affected.

[Announcer] What is your stand regarding Sudan after the April revolution, and do you (?believe) that it is following the right path?

[Answer indistinct].

[Announcer] From the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY: In light of the exposure of the American terrorist plan against Libya and what this has realized in terms of Arab and international solidarity — and which in the view of many has been transformed into a Libyan victory over American policy — what American reactions do you expect? Were these reactions to culminate in an American military aggression against Libya, what will the Libyan reply be?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] America has in fact lost a great deal as a result of exposing this plan. America has no alternative but to retreat disappointed and defeated, as was the case in Lebanon, Vietnam, Iran, and everywhere America interfered. The American nose came out bleeding from everywhere America interfered. If America were foolish enough to carry out an aggression, the Libyan people who are armed [words indistinct] will immediately enter into battle. America cannot resist 1 million people defending their land.

In addition, the entire Arab nation will fight on Libya's side; all progressive forces will fight on Libya's side. First is Syria; President Hafiz al-Asad informed me on the telephone the day before yesterday that if the matter reaches fighting then the Syrian forces will be placed under my command, same as the Libyan forces. Algeria too has defined its attitude and slapped the brazen face of Reagan. It has affirmed its stand by the side of Libya in confronting the continuous hostile American challenges. Thousands of Palestinian fedayeen have declared that they are ready, awaiting our instructions to fight side-by-side with us in defense of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Further Reaction to U.S. 'Conspiracy' Reported

General Secretariat Meets

LD071509 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 7 NOV 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Delegates' Council of the General Secretariat of the General People's Conress held an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon studying the dangers represented by U.S. imperialist conspiracy disclosed by U.S. media against the people of al-Jamahiriyah.

A working paper was put forward surveying in detail the dimensions of the conspiracy in question and also what objectives it aims at in front of which wrecking both the achievements and the pan-Arab dimension of al-Jamahiriyah.

The above delegates unanimously condemned the U.S. imperialist scheme and stressed on the necessity of solidarity that knits together the people of al-Jamahiriyah that shoulders the responsibility of defending the cause of the Arab nation and that of international liberation movements.

They demanded that Arab masses and progressive regimes take the initiative to foil the U.S. conspiracy in order to achieve Arab unity.

Secretariat Issues Condemnation

LD071513 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, November 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Delegates' Council of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress strongly condemned U.S. terrorist scheme against the Libyan Arab people.

In its telegram to the leader of the revolution, the above council reaffirmed the solidarity of the political and cultural people's organization — members of Arab People's Congress — with the Libyan Arab people in combatting against the schemes of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The above council also called on the Arab masses to concentrate its efforts and knit together its will and get mobilized within invincible force of unity to stand firm and [words indistinct] revolutionary struggle against U.S. terrorist schemes concoted against any Arab country.

Ethiopia Condemns 'Plots'

LD080954 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, Safar 24, Nov 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Ethiopia declared its strong condemnation of the conspiracies the U.S. Government plots against the Libyan Arab people.

The director of the African administration in the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry informed the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Addis Ababa that the Ethiopian people stands with all its capabilities to the side of the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with these conspiracies.

He confirmed that what *THE WASHINGTON POST* revealed exposed the ugly terrorist face of the American Government. Progressive states should act to confront such terrorist actions.

Iraq Kurdish Party's Support

LD071149 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, 7 Nov (JANA) — The Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan has affirmed its stand by the Libyan Arab people vis-a-vis the plots hatched by American imperialism.

Member of the party's Political Bureau Idris al-Barzani told our JANA correspondent in Tehran that the Kurdish fighters place all their resources on the side of the Jamahiriyah people and the commander of their revolution.

"The terrorist threats and attempts of aggression by American imperialism against the Libyan Arab people and their historic command were prompted by the constant courageous revolutionary stances of the Great 1 September Revolution in support of the liberation causes in the world," al-Barzani said.

He affirmed that the terroristic plotting by the Reagan administration, which *THE WASHINGTON POST* has exposed, clearly proves that the administration of American terrorism works for the obstruction of the course of the Great 1 September Revolution, preventing it from playing its role of support for the causes of liberation in the world.

Al-Barzani added: We believe the American plotting against the Libyan Arab people and their great revolution is a source of pride for the Jamahiriyah, because it affirms that the Libyan people have dealt painful blows to the American terroristic administration.

MOROCCO

Saharan Group's Leader Supports Referendum

LD071309 Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, Nov 7 (MAP) — The secretary general of the Movement of the Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Rule (AOSARIO) called on the organization of the United Nations Organization (UNO) to exert pressures on Algeria so as to make the latter accept the holding of a referendum in the Sahara.

AOSARIO Secretary General Ahmed Rachid launched this appeal before the UN fourth commission for decolonization, which is currently discussing the Sahara issue.

After he recalled that he first addressed this same commission in his capacity of chairman of the Resistance Movement of the Blue Men (MOREHOB) in 1975, Ahmed Rachid added that he expounded in 1981, 1983 and 1984 the claims and the viewpoint of a population, whose majority is currently and freely living in the Moroccan Saharan provinces.

The Moroccan petitioner noted that "Algeria, which claims that it is not a concerned party in the Saharan conflict, imposes this conflict, which is going on only because Algeria wants to".

Ahmed Rachid also underlined the "flagrant contradiction" consisting in the fact that on the one hand "there is an Algeria which refused to grant this same right (self-rule) to the Touareg people, which is different from its own with regard to history, language and customs," and on the other, "there is another Algeria which demands this right to the profit of a would-be people made up at the last moment and which was never heard of before 1975 (...)." He added that "Algeria also refuses to speak of the 800,000 Touaregs who escaped repression and who were chased from their territories, in which all the gas and oil of Algeria are found."

Giving a definition of liberation movement, the AOSARIO Secretary general said that a liberation movement is to be "legitimated by two realities: the taking of arms or the use of the ballot-box."

For the first reality, the "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerilla movement fighting Morocco for control over the Moroccan Sahara) never fought Spain before 1974, Ahmed Rachid explained, adding that the second reality is that "the referendum is a principle in international law, which alone can check the credibility of each of the two sides".

"We, as Saharans, and as authentic natives of the Sahara, deny any right to the Polisario' to speak on our behalf" affirmed Ahmed Rachid.

Ahmed Rachid also dealt with the situation of the Saharans sequestrated by the Algerian authorities in Tindouf and the violations of the human rights in these camps as well as with the calm prevailing in the Moroccan Sahara as testified by many reports written by foreign journalists.

SUDAN

Elections Said Possible in Most of Country

EA072151 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov (SUNA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council and defense minister, has said there is nothing to prevent the holding of elections in many parts of the southern region. The minister said he is fully confident that elections are possible in more than 90 percent of the country. He added that holding the elections at their fixed time is a safeguard for the revolution against its internal and external enemies and that all political forces should insist on holding the elections at their fixed time by creating a suitable climate for them to take place. He pointed out that this requires the parties to undertake intensive activities at the national level and not just in regional capitals alone.

SPLA 'Appeal' to Equatorians Denies Tribalism

EA072122 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] And now we present to you the appeal made by Captain Scorpus Laboro Kanyi to the citizens of Equatoria, read to you by Theopolos Lokokeri Lugas:

Fellow Equatorians, greetings in the name of the Sudanese Revolutionary armed struggle, spearheaded by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM]. I feel duty bound to make this appeal to you in the hope that it will clear up any nagging doubt you may still have about the true nature of the movement SPLA-SPLM.

Fellow citizens, many untrue and slanderous things about the SPLA-SPLM have been told to you by the government propaganda machinery. This is intended to isolate you from participating and contributing effectively to the Sudanese people's struggle to liberate themselves from the insulatative [as heard], oppressive minority clique system in Khartoum. In line with this policy of divide and rule, the minority clique system in Khartoum, and acting through its appendage in Juba, has been persistently telling you that the SPLA-SPLM is exclusively a Dinka movement and that it was solely founded to fight the division of the southern region or (Fokora) and that the handful of Equatorians in the movement are being mistreated or killed and that you Equatorians should work to form your own movement.

These are the weapons being employed in Juba by the clique as a means of maintaining itself and perpetuating the merciless exploitation and oppression of our people. The vigorous campaign of falsehood by the Khartoum government against the SPLA-SPLM is therefore an attempt to protect itself by driving a wedge between citizens of Equatoria and the mainstream of the Sudanese people's revolutionary armed struggle.

Fellow Equatorians, despite the fact that we know very well that the accusations levelled against the SPLA-SPLM are devoid of even an iota of truth, we keep on burying our heads in the sand, ostrich fashion, in order to avoid truth and reality. The claim that there are no Equatorians in the SPLA-SPLM is totally baseless, since it is now a matter of common knowledge that a number of Equatorians are among the movement's core members, who help in steering the movement along its correct national and revolutionary course.

The SPLA-SPLM has broken out of the narrow geographical confines of southern Sudan from which it was launched as a national revolutionary movement to embrace the whole Sudan. Indeed, since the movement now justifiably boasts a large membership drawn from all over the Sudan, and especially from the backward areas, it sounds very ridiculous to suggest that the SPLA-SPLM is the monopoly of any one region or ethnic group that totally excludes the Equatorians in particular. Even the Khartoum government is aware of the fact that the SPLA-SPLM is neither a tribal movement nor is it one that is determined to fight regionalism in the south [as heard]. On the contrary, the SPLA-SPLM seeks to do away with Sudan's fake union form of regionalism, a form of regionalism that should be the product of the radical restructuring of the central government's power in such a way that real authority would devolve on the masses in the countryside rather than on the few elites who have had the monopoly of power for so long. The present regional set-up in the Sudan is nothing but a formula devised by the ruling minority clique for the entrenchement of its power. Fellow Equatorians, the SPLA-SPLM has emerged as a formidable power on Sudan's political scene.

The SPLA-SPLM, and for the first time in Sudan's history, has installed in the Sudanese masses the moral courage to discard old notions and concepts and take reality as it is. The SPLA-SPLM has chartered the correct scientific approach to the solution of Sudan's fundamental problem. This approach, coupled with a thoroughly dedicated dynamic and truly revolutionary leadership, has restored the confidence of the [word indistinct] of the various oppressed Sudan's nationalities in their ability to challenge the oppressive state apparatus. These oppressed masses have now rid themselves of the sense of inferiority that resulted from the long history of oppression.

This was the appeal made by Captain Scorpus Laboro Kanyi of the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Soviet Leaders Congratulated on National Day

LD080025 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Habib Bougruiba sent a congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] anniversary which said:

It gives me pleasure on the occasion of the marking of GOSR's anniversary to address to Your Excellency in my name and in the name of the Tunisian people and government the warmest greetings and express to you on this glorious day my best wished of happiness to you and prosperity for the Soviet people and the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Mohamed Mzali in his turn addressed a similar cable to Nikolay [words indistinct]. Beji Caid Es-Sebsi sent a cable on the same occasion to his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

Bourguiba Receives France, Sudan Leaders' Messages

LD071417 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received two messages, the first from Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, connected with developments in the region. The second message is from President Francois Mitterrand.

Both messages were handed to his excellency by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, with whom the head of state reviewed Tunisia's relations with certain sisterly and friendly countries.

Es-Sebsi Receives Algerian, Moroccan Ambassadors

LD080050 Tunis TAP in French 1255 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 7 Nov (TAP) — Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi received yesterday in succession at his department Messaoud Ait Chalal and Abbas Sassi [name as received], respec-

tively ambassadors of Algeria and Morocco to Tunisia. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in the Maghreb.

National Security Minister Meets U.S. Ambassador

LD080047 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 7 Nov (TAP) — The minister in charge of national security, Zine el Abidine ben Ali, received yesterday afternoon the U.S. ambassador to Tunis, Peter Sebastian.

Paris Paper Views Union Unrest in Tunisia

PM071649 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 85 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Dismantling of UGTT Leadership Has Now Started"]

[Text] Tunis — The dismantling of the current leadership of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT] Has now started, and the process seems irreversible. While in the past few days responsibility for the occupation of several of the federation's regional offices had been claimed by trade unionists opposed to their leaders' "deviationism" — and who had formed a provisional committee on behalf of the "grass roots" — the policy cleared the premises of the Sfax and Tunis regional unions Wednesday 30 October.

In Sfax, according to the official version, the legal authorities had ordered a search of the premises following incidents in which stones were thrown at a police vehicle from the roof of the building. This search uncovered "imported tear gas canisters, barbed wire, blunt iron bars, billy clubs, knives, chains, and piles of stones." The premises, the official version also said, "were cleared of their occupants, some of whom proved to be ex-convicts who had no connection with trade union activity." No details were given about the reasons for the operation in Tunis or the circumstances in which it was carried out.

At the time it took place, in early evening, large numbers of police were blocking the road right in the center of the capital, where the various departments of the regional union have their premises.

UGTT Secretary General Habib Achour reguards these actions as "gangsterism." "Our only crime," he told us, "is that we are not willing to bow down and want an independent existence." Mr Achour said that in Sfax eyewitnesses had seen the arms which were later to be discovered on the premises taken in during the search.

The trade union executive commission, which met at the offices of the leadership — which is still operating — had already stated its intention of "Defending the UGTT by all legal means," in other words by calling strikes, and decided to postpone the extraordinary meeting which the national council was due to hold Friday, Saturday, and Sunday [1-3 November]. There are at least two reasons for this postponement: It is not certain that the national council could have met at the Amilcar Hotel, the UGTT's property and the only building which could house the 500 or so participants, since it is threatened with imminent confiscation, requested by a bank; and it was estimated that in the present situation it is better for regional officials to remain at their posts rather than traveling to Tunis.

Opposition's Solidarity With the Trade Union

But are these regional cadres, some of whom have already been ousted by the "grass roots," and others deprived of premises still in a position to take action? Events have happened so fast since the beginning of the week that nothing is less certain. Indeed for the past 4 days the media close to the government have been publishing hundreds and hundreds of reactions from trade unionists expressing hostility toward their leadership — and especially Mr Achour — whom they accuse of misappropriation and of adopting an unpatriotic attitude in the crisis with Libya. In addition there is an increasing number of petitions from grass roots trade unions calling for an extraordinary congress to oust "Achour and his gang of mercenaries."

The UGTT officials maintain that these expressions of opposition are being "staged" by the government, that the communiques and petitions published are "forged" or even signed "under pressure and threats," and that it is the Destourian Socialist Party's [PSD] militia which are attacking their premises. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali obviously denies this.

"The UGTT is engaging in politics and not in trade unionism," he told us recently; "there are tens of thousands of trade unionists who are PSD members and it is my duty to tell them to make their voices heard increasingly."

The crisis caused by the failure of the latest wage negotiations in the spring has clearly entered its final phase. The extraordinary congress requested by the opponents of the trade union leadership will very certainly be held as soon as they have taken control of all the structures, be they regional or sectorial. A new UGTT, presented as a return to true trade unionism and recognized and supported by the authorities, will then be formed. At the same time, if the current leaders try to stay at their posts despite everything, they will be pushed into an "illegal" position.

It remains to be seen what reaction there will be from trade unionists — and there are apparently still a large number of them — who remain loyal to Mr Archour and his friends in the executive bureau or, quite simply, who attach importance to their organization's autonomy from the government, secured in 1981, 3 years after the violent events of 26 January 1978, following which the trade union leadership had been dismantled for the first time. "We will not tolerate trouble spilling over into the streets," Mr Mzali told us. "But anybody who so wishes can go on strike. However, he will not be paid."

The different opposition movements have already published a joint communique expressing their solidarity with the UGTT and stressing "the serious nature of the process which has been started," and "the serious consequences it will have for the country."

KENYA

PRC Deputy Premier Arrives on 4-Day Visit 8 Nov

EA081113 Nairobi KNA in English 0730 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Nov 8th: The Chinese deputy prime minister Mr Tian Jiyun arrived in Kenya this morning for a 4-day official visit during which he will hold talks with senior government officials. Mr Jiyun was met on arrival by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

Welcoming the deputy prime minister and his delegation to Kenya, Mr Kibaki told them to feel at home among friends and hailed the friendly ties that have existed between Kenya and China for many years. Mr Kibaki said the government and the people of Kenya appreciated the technical and financial assistance that Kenya has received from the Chinese Government in many fields of development.

In response, Mr Jiyun who is in Kenya at the invitation of the Kenya Government said the visit to China by President Daniel arap Moi in 1980 and the visit to Kenya by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in 1983 have strengthened the traditional friendship between the two countries. He said his government had noted with appreciation the continued growth in the bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields, adding that his government attached great importance to the amicable ties between the two countries.

SOMALIA

President Congratulates Soviet Counterpart

EA071812 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, sent a congratulatory message today to the Soviet president, Mr Andrey Gromyko, on the occasion of his country's national day. In his message Challe Siad said: It is a great honor for me, the party, and the Somali people to send you this congratulatory message at a time when you are celebrating the birth of your revolution.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Announces New Deputy Ministers

EA071613 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today announced names of deputy ministers in various ministries:

Deputy Ministers in the Ministry of Defense and National Service:
Ndugu Stephen Kibano and Colonel A. Kinawa

Deputy Minister for Finance, Planning, and Economic Affairs:
Ndugu Amina Salim Ali

Deputy Minister for Home Affairs:
Ndugu Hamad Rashid Mohamed

Deputy Minister for Trade and Industries:
Ndugu N.G. Mahinda

Deputy Minister for Education:
Ndugu Nalaila Kiula

Deputy Minister for Communications and Works:
Ndugu Arcado Ntagazwa

Deputy Minister for Lands, Water, Housing and Urban Development:
Ndugu Evarist Mwanansao

President Mwinyi will swear in the deputy ministers this afternoon.

President Addresses Parliament on Government Policy

EA081001 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1306 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Inaugural address by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to Parliament at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu Speaker and Honorable MP's: As this is my first address to this new Parliament as the second president of our republic, I wish, first, to take this opportunity to congratulate all MP's on being elected or nominated in the Union Parliament. [applause] Their election shows the party's confidence and the people's satisfaction that they are genuine Chama Cha Mapinduzi members, true nationalists and socialists, capable of leading the people and implementing everything set out in the party's election manifesto.

Ndugu speaker, may I also use this unique opportunity to thank the party and all the people for their confidence in me, and for deciding to elect me president. This is a huge debt, and I personally admit that I will not be able to repay it fully without the full cooperation of my brother MP's and the people who elected me. What I can pledge here is that I will use all my ability to serve this nation by pursuing the party policy and adhering to our country's constitution.

My thanks will be inadquate unless I sincerely thank the first president of the United Republic of Tanzania [applause], the father of our nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, and commend him for his exemplary work in leading our nation during the past 24 years. The task mwalimu undertook for the sake of this nation cannot be measured. Ndugu speaker, I am certain that you and your honorable house will join me in wishing Mwalimu Nyerere all the best and success in his new job as party chairman, until he retires later on. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, because this is the first parliament in the second phase, it would be fitting for me to elaborate the conditions under which we are starting and the responsibilities of this parliament

in regard to the economy, social development, parastatals, justice, defense, security, and our foreign policy.

The state of the economy: Ndugu Speaker, due to the economic problems facing our country since 1971, one major task for your new parliament will be to supervise and effectively participate in the process of restructuring and revamping our economy, which has been retrenching all this time.

Our economic achievements since independence were explained clearly and in deatil in the speech by the first president, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, on 29th July this year when he bade farewell to the last parliament. Therefore, I will not repeat what was said.

In the past we achieved both political and economic progress, particularly in planning and supervising activities aimed at boosting our economy. But, at the moment, the nation is faced with adverse economic conditions. The causes of these problems are known to each one of us. In brief, the causes include [word indistinct] the international economic order, particularly because of the greatly increased price of oil between 1973 and 1979; international recession; a reduction in the level of assistance and loans from foreign countries; and increased interest rates on the international money markets.

Many developing countries, including Tanzania, are faced with huge balance of payments deficits because of a lack of foreign exchange. Members of Parliament are aware that Tanzania has been facing the problem of a big gap between foreign exchange expenditure and income. We have tried to solve the problem by seeking assistance and more loans from foreign countries, but the level of these loans has been decreasing while the terms have become more stringent day-by-day.

Ndugu Speaker, I wish to stress here that although we have been striving to obtain loans and assistance from international organizations and our friends, as well as from financial institutions, the responsibility of disentangling ourselves from economic crises rests on us. It depends on our ability to involve all those concerned.

The truth of the matter is that at present this nation is facing an acute shortage of foreign exchange because of the drop in production of food and cash products, as well as the drop in industrial production, the decreasing value of some of our produce on international markets, and the rising cost of imports, especially gasoline.

Our elders say: It never rains but it pours. Fellow Tanzanians, as if such problems were not enough, there came the drought which affected the whole country; then came the Kagera War, the dissolution of the East African Community, and the fact that workers in ministries and parastatal corporations have not achieved much success. All these problems added insult to injury.

These problems created a big gap between our needs and foreign exchange requirements, as compared with our income. This state of affairs has forced our economy to depend heavily on outside assistance in order to finance projects, the goods imports, payment for services and experts, training, and so on, thus adversely affecting the progress of important sectors of the economy and social services.

As a result of this situation, the trade and payments deficit has continued to widen. So we must initiate ways of filling the gap between our needs and foreign exchange income.

Ndugu Speaker, as a result of the lack of foreign exchange, we have fallen into huge arrears in the repayment of foreign loans. As of 1984, for example, arrears on loans that had matured amounted to more than $600 million. Our failure to repay loans that had matured has greatly affected our ability to acquire the new loans we require and has reduced our credibility in foreign trade. This situation has led some organizations, countries, and financial institutions to stop their loans to tanzania. Ndugu Speaker, a solution to this problem must be found as foon as possible.

Ndugu Speaker, in addition to the problems that I have just listed, particularly the acute shortage of foreign exchange, there has also been a huge deficit between government income and expenditure. The problem arises from increased expenditure and reduced government income, including losses incurred by public corporations, particularly crop authorities. This situation has forced the government to borrow heavily from banks in order to meet the increased expenditure of the government and its corporations. The effect of this trend is a lack of coordination that is vital to the economy, increased commodity prices, and a deterioration of the country's economy. Ndugu Speaker, this economic situation, coupled with a shortage of commodities and essential services, particularly food shortages, [word indistinct] of the public sector, high commodity prices, and reduced national income and that of the ordinary Tanzanian cannot be allowed to continue.

It is the responsibility of this government to seek a permanent solution to these problems, or at least to minimize them. [applause] This will only be possible if we make careful and more efficient use of our available resources and involve both international organizations and friendly countries that are ready to cooperate with us in our economic struggle.

Ndugu Speaker, we all understand that our ability to satisfy our requirements and wishes greatly depends on the use of the available national resources. Common sense dictates that we cannot accomplish everything we wish to in one try. We must, therefore, direct national efforts toward important matters that would enable us to overcome the current situation.

Ndugu Speaker, the election manifesto issued by the party for this year's elections explains party goals in the political and economic sectors for the coming 5 years. The third part of the manifesto also explains in detail the important matters to be dealt with by various sectors during the same period. Because honorable members of Parliament clearly understand the matters raised in that manifesto, I do not intend to repeat them here. I would, however, like to take this opportunity to stress the important areas in various sectors to which the government of the second phase will be obliged to give priority, especially considering that in the coming 5 years the major task will be to restructure

and revamp the country's economy in order to raise the standard of living and minimize the problems currently facing the people.

The economic sector: Ndugu Speaker, the major economic sectors in our country are agriculture, livestock, natural resources, industry, and mining. Agriculture is the backbone of our country, but for a long period it has not been given the priority it deserves in investment allocations that would enable agriculture to make its full contribution. The basic issue is to raise the standard of our farming so that farmers can increase their income. This means that the government will give high priority to the production of cash and food crops so that the country may be self-sufficient. It therefore will be necessary to ensure that farmers get tools and adequate incentives such as attractive prices and the essential services needed in agriculture. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, the government of the second phase through MP's and other leaders intends to ensure that during the next 5 years Tanzania will be self-sufficient in food and that the contribution made by this sector in obtaining foreign exchange to the nation is enhanced. [applause] We cannot have a free nation that depends on foreign countries even for basic needs such as food. The duty of ensuring that the nation is self-sufficient in food rests on all of us, including the honorable MP's and all people collectively.

Ndugu Speaker, there is no doubt that honorable MP's are aware that at present the government has prepared and completed a policy on agriculture and livestock and a timetable for implementing it. Pamphlets on this polic' have been distributed to all party and government leaders. This policy and preparation has stressed important areas such as the procedure for possessing and utilizing land appropriately, the production of agricultural produce, enhancing irrigation for farming,and improving the quality of livestock, research, and markets.

One of the responsibilities elaborated in this policy is the settlement of farmers, so that they have an atmosphere conducive to carrying out permanent farming without the fear of being moved to other areas. The government of the second phase, in collaboration with the party at all stages, therefore will ensure that implementation toward goals and targets of the agricultural policy are successful. Honorable members, you will be required to make your vital contribution in executing this policy, which brings together all cadres of leadership, beginning with the villages right up to the national level.

Ndugu Speaker, in the industrial sector, the lack of foreign exchange has adversely affected industrial production. At present, many industries in the country are only working at about 10 to 30 percent of their full productive capacity. Although this sector has achieved much progress by setting up many important industries to satisfy other sectors of our economy such as people's needs for clothes, fertilizers, tin, paper, and so on, as a result of heavy reliance by these industries on foreign exchange for the purchase of raw materials, spares, chemicals, and other needs, their operations have been on a very limited scale compared to the expected levels, and some industries have been run at a loss.

Ndugu Speaker, this government intends to ensure that all major industries are improved to enable them to produce more. [applause] It is even better to run a few industries that run at 60 to 70 percent of their capacity than to run all the industries operating at a limited capacity. [applause]

New industries to be established will only be those that assist efforts to rehabilitate the economy or those that enhance the ability of other industries in production. It will be the responsibility of this governemnt to manage and ensure that the production of essential industrial goods is increased and that every commodity produced reaches our people. [applause] Also, the level at which industries become self-sufficient should be enhanced by channeling our efforts toward reducing the use of foriegn exchange by, for example, reducing the cost of energy, using other energy sources, or using raw materials and spares whose cost in foreign exchange is small.

This sector on the whole will have to be more productive and reduce costs in producing commodities and increasing in quantity and diversifying commodities that can be sold outside Tanzania to earn foreign exchange.

High priority will also be placed on improving management and supervision in our industries so that there operations may be run on a commercial basis so that their goods can be competitive in markets in neighboring countries or in other countries without need of government grants. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, Honorable Members, understand that Tanzania is lucky to be extremly rich in natural resources, such as various kinds of minerals, gas, fish, forests, wildlife, and so on. As we are aware, however, the contribution made by these natural resources to the national economy is minimal. In the coming 5 years this government will ensure that various measures are taken to increase mineral exploitation and fishing and to institute a tourism policy that will lure more tourists to Tanzania in order to increase this sector's contribution to foreign exchange earnings.

Ndugu Speaker, it is understood that our efforts to increase industrial and agricultural production cannot succeed if they ignore the development of economic services such as energy, water, transporation, and communications. On many occasions our productive activities are affected by shortages of oil, water, electricity, poor communications, a poor road network, and a shortage of transportation facilities. These problems also have hindered the transportation of the small amount of commodities produced in the country, as well as the ability to distribute imported goods to the people at the appropriate time.

It is therefore the responsibility fo the government to ensure that these essential economic services are developed. Because the energy sector, particularly oil, is vital to the nation, great emphasis will be placed on exploring and developing various sources of energy in the country such as oil, gas, coal, hydroelectric power, and so on, which are cheaper to use and require little foreign exchange.

Ndugu Speaker, the question of energy will be dealt with in line with that of the drought affecting some of our regions. Tree planting will be stressed. The spread of drought and the danger

of famine in Africa, especially here at home, is a threat to our survival.

Ndugu Speaker, on transportation and construction services, government efforts will be directed toward improving transportation and evaluating construction costs, which have increased considerably compared to other expenses. At present it is not surprising to find that the construction of a factory building costs ten times more than the machines installed in the factory. Similarly, the construction costs of dwelling houses, offices, roads, bridges, dams, and others have rocketed. We must find ways of arresting such costs. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, transportation and communications are important for the development of all sectors from agriculture to industry and every other sector of the national economy. In this period, the government will assist this sector greatly in order to enable the country to increase its productive capacity in agriculture and industry and to ensure that products from farms and villages are transported to the areas where they are needed. In implementing this policy, highways, secondary roads, and railways should be improved. Wagons, locomotives, and spare parts should be made available. A special program will be implemented to repair paved and rural roads that at the moment are in deplorable condition. If these continue to be neglected they will cost the government a huge amount of money in the future. Old men say that if you don't repair a crack you will have to build a wall.

Ndugu Speaker, the commercial sector and the distribution of commodities are a vital factor in building our economy. Important commodities or services should reach those who need them at the right time. This is very important and essential. Success in the distribution of those services and commodities very much depends on the commercial policy of the country. In this regard the government therefore will complete its external and internal commercial policy program for the country for immediate application. [applause]

The major aim of internal commercial policy is to ensure that products and commodities are distributed successfully in order to bring to an end unnecessary checks on those products and commodities [words indistinct] and see that consumers get their supplies at reasonable prices. The aim of the external policy includes the improvement of land, increase of exports, and better import and export procedures and offering incentives to our exporters.

Ndugu Speaker, I wish to inform your august assembly that the presidential commission that was formed this year to make recommendations for boosting our exports has completed its report. The government has considered its recommendations so that what it considers acceptable can be immediately implemented.

Steps taken by the government regarding individual importers using their own foreign currency have greatly assisted in the arrest of the problem of commodity shortages in the country. However, this procedure will be watched closely to ensure that it is not misused, thus causing the state to fry in its own oil. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, I would like to touch on on other major issues regarding the important sector of public corporations. The government started this sector with good intentions, in order to boost production and provide important services and work for citizens. Unfortunately, some of the corporations have failed in their responsibilities for various reasons. It will be recalled that in 1982 the government formed a commission with a view to improving public corporations and cutting costs in these corporations. The government's decisions regarding the recommendations of that commission continue to be implemented. For those public corporations that were not probed by the commission, the government will ensure that steps are taken to improve them and to cut their costs. Every ministry responsible should be involved in the supervision and implementation of that exercise.

Ndugu Speaker, some of the public corporations that were intended to operate on a commercial basis have failed. It is the hope of our government that all corporations that are supposed to operate on a commercial basis do so for their survival.

We ought to have boundaries to responsibility and accountability between management [preceding word in English] and the corporations on the one hand and on the other hand between ministries and directors to ensure the independent functioning of these corporations without external interference for no good reason. Some of the corporations, particularly the agricultural corporation, have been run at a loss for a long time. This situation has forced the government to increase bank borrowing in order as to meet the needs of those corporations.

The root of the problem varies. Beginning with huge debts, they are losses over many years, the inability of these corporations to honor their debts and meet operational costs, unstable prices in world markets, lack of a market, mismanagement, and improper financial auditing. Some of these problems, which are the reasons for losses, are within our own means and that of these corporations to rectify, but some corporations have not taken appropriate action to correct their mistakes. For example, although the corporations' auditors were making recommendations in respect of poor accounting in the corporations, particularly the poor checking of expenditure, mismanagement of the corporations properties and other similar guidance, many corporations ignored those recommendations and even went as far as to fail to prepare their accounts for many years, something that is totally against the law establishing these corporations. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. All those corporations that are responsible are required to correct this situation in the next 2 years, or else disciplinary action will be taken against them. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, it is the government's expectation that no new corporation will be formed during this period unless it is essential to do so. Instead we will continue with efforts to improve existing ones, including the reduction of expenses so that services and commodities may be provided by these corporations to the citizens at reduced rates. The existence of a corporation will depend solely on its success. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, the work of public corporations has run alongside the private sector in production, construction, business and other necessary activities. The private sector has its own

significance. The government cannot, and is unable, to manage all economic matters without cooperating with other organizations or other corporations in the country. Therefore the government, when implementing its objectives, expects total cooperation from the private sector bodies and others. This question is dealt with fully in our agricultural policy.

What I want to reiterate here is that we should realize the importance of this sector. [applause] An element for consideration here is that we have to accept that this sector contributes to the government's efforts in implementing the national economic policy. During this period the government will continue to supervise and check work in this sector so that it can supplement the government's efforts in food production, construction of factories, business, management, and housing, within the basic principles of the law of our land. An important factor to stress here is that individual businessmen should conduct their business within the establishment regulations and in an honest manner. They should not cheat or engage in other illicit dealings. [applause]

Also, Ndugu Speaker, it is my hope that religious organizations and other institutions, voluntary institutions, will continue to cooperate with the government in economic matters and in providing other essential services in our country.

Ndugu Speaker, there is no need to stress that the progress of our nation will be measured according to the value of the services we provide to the citizens.

The major objectives we set for ourselves on attaining our independence, were to eradicate illiteracy, disease, and poverty. As was stressed by our first president in the last parliament, true development of our economy is an impossible thing to achieve if citizens are illiterate or are disease-ridden. Although it is true that Tanzania has made strides in providing water for its citizens, it is also true to say that many completed projects in this sector did not succeed as planned, for various reasons [applause], including the shortage of money, lack of spare parts, lack of proper direction of work, lack of experts, and ignoring the importance of maintaining equipment and buildings. Therefore, priority in this sector will be given to finishing and improving existing services and ensuring their proper functioning.

In implementing this objective it will be vital to ensure that services provided are in line with the true environment of the people and the government's objectives. For example, in the health services priority will be given to preventive services in order to reduce treatment costs, including ensuring that treatment establishments are provided with the necessary medicines and equipment to be operational. In the educating sector importance will be given to desired technical education and (?work), in ensuring that our teachers live in a clean environment and that they are getting the necessary facilities to do their work. Also, much effort will be made to promote and strengthen social welfare by cooperating with local councils and authorities, various corporations, party members, and citizens as a whole.

Ndugu Speaker, among the important services that are essential in order to improve health and national development is the availability of clean water in villages and in urban areas. Although we have made big strides in this field, many people face a shortage of water. So, apart from repairing water plants that at present have broken down, more emphasis will be placed on water projects that use simple technology, that is, according to the knowledge we possess in the country, in order to avoid heavy use of foreign exchange. Also, in carrying out this responsibility, we must create an awareness that people should work voluntarily to ensure that the people themselves participate effectively in eradicating their own water problems.

Government Institutions: Ndugu Speaker, it is obvious that the efficient implementation of various government responsibilities depends mainly on the efficient functioning of its institutions. Among these important institutions are: parliament itself, the office of the president and the cabinet, the prime minister's office, various ministries and parastatals, regional administrations, local governments, and cooperative unions. Currently, the execution of work in the civil service and in all these other institutions is not satisfactory at all.

This situation has been brought about by various factors, including unsatisfactory structures, poor management, laxity and lack of discipline, the ignoring of work guidelines, and inflation. Urgent steps will have to be taken to rectify this situation. The question of workers training will also be given top priority in an effort to increase production and efficiency. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, as we are all aware, our constitution is supreme in all legal matters. The constitution is assisted by various laws enacted by various authorities. One of the major responsibilities of any country's government is to ensure that its citizens are protected and receive equal treatment under the law. As I have already explained, last year you passed the constitutional amendment act, which included human respect and rights. The government of the second phase, as was the case in the first phase, will ensure that citizen's rights, as enshrined in the constitution, are protected and respected.

Our judiciary will continue to be free and will make decisions without government interference.

Ndugu Speaker, all of us understand that there is no right that is devoid of obligation, and that is why our constitution, after listing citizens' rights, has also listed the obligations of citizens and the community in general. The obligations include: the obligation to work as the only basis for development, the obligation to care for public property, the obligation to obey the laws of the land, and the obligation to defend and promote the independence and sovereignty of our country. Every citizen has these obligations. The government's responsibility, guided by the party, is to ensure that every citizen fulfills his obligations according to the law and other laid down guidelines.

Ndugu Speaker, it is true that our national economic and social affairs cannot possibly succeed without peace in the country and security for the people and their property. These objectives are the responsibility of our peace and security organs. Our peace and security organs, like other public organs, have been hit by waves of economic problems caused by the nonavailability of essential services to their work, lack of transport and mechanical equipment, and shortage of accomodation, among others. On

security for citizens and their property, we have a growing problem of criminal activity, for example cattle rustling, armed robbery, and forgery. The increasing crime rate in the country has brought about congestion of people on remand and in the prisons. Also, the many pending court cases have contributed to long remand of suspects.

I have just mentioned briefly some of the problems in our peace and security sector, to which the second phase government will undoubtedly try to find solutions. Therefore, a major objective of the second phase government in seeking a solution to the problem of housing shortage for our forces is to continue the efforts of the previous government in that direction and build houses for all our forces, phase-by-phase and in accordance with our economic ability. (?Also), the government will place more emphasis on the party's call requiring members of the Armed Forces to build their own houses on self-help basis. Regarding the successful duties of our soldiers, we have no alternative but to implement the party's call in our election manifesto, which reads like this — and I quote: that the government strengthens the might of our Armed Forces for the security of our nation. In implementing that declaration the second phase government will endeavor to ensure that our defense force is small, well structured, with specialist units, with enough equipment in keeping with and within the limits of our economic means.

Also, we will continue to maintain the militia force and continue efforts started by the previous government to provide it with facilities in accordance with the directive of 1984-85. The force is providing commendable training for our youngsters politically and militarily and in productive work, particularly in food production, thus reducing the government's expenditure on providing food to the forces.

Also, the police force, which is still a small force considering the size of our country — having one policeman for every 1,000 people — that force is operating under difficult conditions, working with limited equipment and light equipment. Unfortunately, the crime rate has increased considerably, as I said earlier. Therefore, efforts will be made to improve our police force to make it capable of curbing the increasing rate of crime. Success in implementing all these objectives will depend on cooperation between the police force and members of the public.

Ndugu Speaker, on the question of congestion of inmates in our prisons, the government will take steps to enlarge and restore prison buildings, most of which are old, bad, cramped. Also, efforts will be made to make our aim a success, to attempt to rehabilitate inmates by providing them with farming knowledge, teaching them carpentry, livestock keeping, and various other skills.

Ndugu parliamentarians, it is your responsibility, in cooperation with other leaders in your constituencies, where you come from, to ensure that released prisoners who have acquired skills as carpenters, in farming, in woodwork and other skills, use their skills for their own benefit and for the benefit of the nation instead of allowing them again to stray into a criminal life. Also, efforts should be made to make the courts and the police speed up their cases in an attempt to ease congestion of prisoners on remand.

Ndugu Speaker, since 1964 when we launched our union we have been faced with problems of implementing immigration laws on both Tanzania mainland and the Tanzania isles because of having different laws. The Tanzania isles use the 1954 Immigration Act, while Tanzania mainland uses the 1972 Immigration Act. Since immigration is a union issue it is the responsibility of the government of the second phase to ensure that this problem is solved.

Foreign policy: Ndugu Speaker, Tanzania, like any other nation in the world, must consider important world issues. At present we are faced with great threats to peace in the world; the problem of disregarding the respect for man, which has arisen from a policy of oppression; the problem of the liberation struggle in Africa as a result of certain countries on the African Continent still under colonialism; the problem of the international economic order; and so forth. In combating these issues the government of the second phase will pursue the country's policy, which is that of nonalignment, support for the United Nations, participation in the OAU, promotion of good relations and good-neighborliness, and also promotion of cooperation with other countries, especially those countries that are run on the principles of equality, peace, and freedom.

It will continue to support the liberation struggle in Africa and anywhere else. [applause] In pursuing all these, we shall improve our cooperation with all those countries with which we have relations. We shall also increase cooperation with all international organizations whose aid is vital to the development of our nation. The government will also continue discussions with international financial institutions, especially the World Bank and the IMF, with the aim of reaching agreement on revelant procedure as one of our efforts to adjust and improve our economy.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those countries and international institutions for their various kinds of aid. [applause] I hope that the good relations we have with various countries and international organizations in the fields of economics, trade, culture, and politics will continue to be strengthened.

Finally, Ndugu Speaker and Honorable Members, I do not wish to tire you with a long speech. What I have listed are just some of the problems facing us and ways of solving them. I think it is clearly evident that the second phase of the union government and this parliament have a major and onerous task in the days ahead. What I would like to stress here is that setting goals and responsibilities alone will not reduce our problems. Our success in overcoming the problems facing us depends on how we cooperate and feel obliged in the execution of these responsibilities.

For my part, I wish to take this opportunity to assure the nationa that I will use my skill, endeavor and all my knowledge to defend the country's constitution and ensure that the party policy of socialism and self-reliance is maintained and effected. [applause]

I wish you well and success in the major and onerous task ahead of us. God bless Africa! God bless Tanzania! Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

Mwinyi Congratulates Gorbachev on National Day

EA072236 Dakar PANA in English 1505 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 7 Nov (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has today sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Presidium of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Michail Gorbachev, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and national day, today. In his message President Mwinyi expressed Tanzania's appreciation for the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the two countries.

"The economic and technical assistance extended by your country to Tanzania is yet a practical demonstration of the mutual interests and the bilateral bond which bring our two peoples together", said President Mwinyi in the message to the Soviet leader. Mwinyi reaffirmed Tanzania's commitment to work towards the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of oppression and exploitation of man by man for the well-being of mankind. "I also take this opportunity to reaffirm Tanzania's readiness to continue working with your country in our efforts to maintain international peace and security in search for a high standard of socio-economic development all over the world", he said. "Please accept, Your Excellency, my sincere greetings and best wishes for your personal health, as well as prosperity and progress for all the people of your country", he added.

UGANDA

Toko Returns From Nairobi; Talks Continue

EA071901 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, has returned home from Nairobi to attend to other commitments which require him, but the talks are continuing. The Uganda delegation is now being headed by the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere. Col Toko said by the time he left Nairobi the talks were at a committee level and a number of matters had been covered. He said a plenary session will be held on Saturday.

Commentary Summarizes 'Painful' Peace Talks

EA071905 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1719 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Unattributed news commentary]

[Text] As the Uganda peace talks come to a close in Nairobi the general public has been following the event with keen interest and anxiety about the outcome of the discussions that would in the final analysis determine the future of many Ugandans in generations to come. The magnanimity and foresight of Uganda's head of state and chairman of the military council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, to opt for a dialogue with the guerrillas, as opposed to Obote's government, shall always remain a significant turning point and an important milestone in the history of our country.

Indeed, the offer by President arap Moi of Kenya to mediate between the military council and the remaining guerrilla group which has not yet come to understanding with the military council in Kampala has been seen by Ugandans as an act of true friend of Uganda at a vital hour of need. The role played by President Moi as chairman of the talks can never be forgotten by Ugandans and the invaluable time he has spent together with members of his government cannot be refunded. The only reward Kenyans expect from Ugandans is a peaceful and prosperous neighbor.

The fact that Ugandans and the world at large have been patiently waiting for the outcome of the talks remians a sign of a strong desire for a peaceful solution of many problems, both political and military, which have forced the welfare of Ugandans at the lowest standard ever known to them in their lives [as heard]. It was regrettable that while the delegations were battling it out in Nairobi and in the bush, many Ugandans were dying or suffering from lack of travel to their homes, business was paralyzed, medical and other social services were lacking in the war-ravaged areas and worse still casualties were inflicted on both sides of the fighting forces.

Now that the talks are nearing completion the whole episode will soon be a thing of the past, but perhaps an experience most Ugandans will remember for some time to come. The talks have been long and painful and no doubt tedious to those who took part. The one feature that characterized the talks was the apparent lack of seriousness in pursuit of self interest which may have been responsible for the dragging on of the talks. What Ugandans want today is to see an immediate cease-fire. The Military Council wishes to reaffirm its program of continuing the national conference, which shall pave the way to civilian rule in the country.

Defense Chief Warns Troops Against 'Bad Habits'

EA071619 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] All military personnel using other people's vehicles illegally have been ordered by the chief of the defense forces to return them to their rightful owners immediately. Otherwise, stern measures will be taken against them.

The Army chief of defense, who was addressing troops in and around Kampala, noted that it is due to bad habits like stealing, robbing with violence, and looting that was making the war against Museveni very difficult to win. He cautioned Uganda National Liberation Army soldiers against going on rampage, harassing members of the public, and grabbing their property, because, he said, such acts force civilians to cooperate with the enemy forces.

He said as the top officer in the Army he will not condone such acts of indiscipline. Turning to officers who intend to defect to the NRA, Lieutenant-General Olara Okello said they would be doing so at their own risk because, he said, the NRA will not win the ongoing insurgency against the government.

Civilians Feel Safer With NRA

HK080230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0131 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Kampala, Nov 8 (AFP) — Civilians in Uganda feel safer cooperating with opposition guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) than with the government Army, Radio Uganda quoted the Army's commander as admitting Thursday.

It said Lieutenant-General Bazilio Olara Okello told troops in Mbuya barracks here that civilians were finding it safer to cooperate with the "enemy" forces when Army soldiers went on the rampage, harassing people and looting their property.

He warned that he would take serious steps to discipline soldiers caught looting or driving looted cars.

"Stealing, robbing with violence and looting makes the war against (NRA leader) Yoweri Museveni very difficult to win," the radio quoted him as saying.

Lt-Gen Okello also warned Army officers "intending" to defect to the NRA that they would only imperil their lives by doing so, "because the NRA will never win the on-going insurgency war against the government."

He told troops in Mbuya Barracks that he could not condone Army indiscipline because he was the one responsible for keeping the Army in line, the radio said.

This was the closest the Army commander has come to admitting the persistent reports of soldiers looting and harassing civilians, and that there had been defections to the NRA.

Lt-Gen Okello, who is now on a tour of Army units in and around Kampala, led the coup which overthrew President Milton Obote in July.

ZAIRE

Legislative Council Head Fetes Romanian Delegation

AB072150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0815 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Nov (AZAP) — On Wednesday evening at the restaurant of Hotel International, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji, chairman of the Legislative Council, hosted a dinner in honor of the Romanian parliamentarian delegation which has been in Kinshasa since late afternoon on Wednesday, coming from Brazzaville.

During the toast, the chairman of the Legislative Council noted that the visit, the third by a Romanian parliamentarian delegation to Zaire, is to reciprocate the one he made in early September to Romania, at the head of a Zairian parliamentarian delegation. He stressed that this visit, like the two preceding ones, falls within the framework of the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation established between Zaire and Romania through a fruitful exchange of their experiences, in mutual respect of their sovereignty and respective interests.

Today's encounter, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji went on, falls in line with the pursuance and concretization of a desire expressed during the various discussions held at both government and parliament levels to see multisided exchanges intensify between our two peoples.

The Legislative Council, he said, supports the view that encounters between parliamentarians will allow the two peoples to better know and appreciate each other. After recalling with happiness the visit he made to Romania in September, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji particularly insisted on the necessity to expand the level of trade relations. Last, he expressed Zaire's satisfaction, voiced by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko during his visit to Romania in 1980, regarding Zairian-Romanian cooperation.

In his response, Mr Szasz noted that the agreements signed during the Kinshasa and Bucharest summit encounters were vivid proof of the mutual firm will to strengthen and diversify cooperation in all fields. He stressed that special attention was accorded to the use of the economic potential of the two countries, for a substantial increase in trade exchange, and the promotion of a mutually advantageous large cooperation, in order that their trade relations rise to the level of their political relations.

In this connection, the head of the Romanian parliamentarian delegation expressed the wish that the implementation of agreements signed during the last session of the Zairian-Romanian commission gives an even richer content and opens the way for more prospects to their mutual cooperation. Mr Szasz then hailed the role played by the two parliaments, noting that these institutions have the noble mission of bringing an accrued contribution for a better mutual knowledge and for a rapproachement and strengthening of Zairian-Romanian friendship and cooperation.

Romania follows with sympathy and interest the endless efforts made by the Zairian people under the leadership of the MPR and of President Mobutu Sese Seko, for the country's economic and social development and for the consolidation of national independence.

Switzerland Expels Zairians; 'Incidents' Ensue

AB080654 Paris AFP in English 0406 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Zurich, Nov 8 (AFP) — Some of 59 Zairians who were expelled and flown home Sunday were tied hand and foot during part of the flight after "incidents" during embarcation, the plane's chief steward said here Thursday night.

Earlier Swiss press reports had said the expelled Africans had been "treated like cattle" and "murderers" by accompanying police guards, and the federal minister for justice and police, Elisabeth Kopp, acknowledged that there had been "instinctive reactions on both sides." Chief Steward Marcel Keiser said that the bound Zairians were released half an hour after takeoff. He said no one had been beaten during the flight.

Edi Brunner, pilot of the DC-10, said that he and police were mainly concerned over the possibility of a hijacking attempt by the unwilling deportees, some of whom were quoted as fearing for their safety in their homeland. Captain Brunner said it was for this reason that each Zairian, including women and children, was escorted by two policemen. Neither the pilot nor the purser gave any details of the pre-flight airport "incidents."

BURKINA FASO

Nigeria's Akinyemi Visits, Makes Statement

AB071715 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso yesterday evening received in audience the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. The Nigerian minister delivered a message from Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida to his Burkinabe counterpart. After the audience, the Nigerian minister answered some questions by (?Ousman) Seydou and [name indistinct]. Here, he sums up the discussions he had with the comrade head of state:

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi -- in English fading into French translation] Burkina Faso is a country that we in Nigeria have seen and admired from a distance. It is a country with which we want to build a close relationship because we in Nigeria and you in Burkina Faso share the same dreams about the future of our peoples.

[Unidentified reporter] Some disturbing events like the expulsion of immigrants have often discredited Nigeria's foreign policy. How does the present government see this, and should we expect a change?

[Akinyemi] It is doing what it can to ensure that such things are never repeated. As we have a new regime, we are going to try to alleviate all such things and begin anew.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, Burkina Faso is organizing a great international music festival in 1986 to which the great committed musicians of the whole world have been invited. How does Nigeria intend to contribute to this beautiful music festival?

[Akinyemi] We are waiting for an official invitation to that festival. When we receive the invitation, we will try to support this festival, but, meanwhile, let me assure you that we also love music very much and shall do everything possible to contribute. [end recording]

Health Committee With Ghana Issues Communique

AB071920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Ghana and Burkina Faso will encourage and facilitate the exchange of experiences in the field of traditional medicine. They will also cooperate in research and quality control of drugs and each party will enjoy the facilities and structures existing in each other's country. This was contained in a joint communique issued in Ouagadougou at the end of a 3-day session of the subcommittee of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation.

The session exchanged information on endemic diseases and the systems of information between them. It also discussed the harmonization of laws on drugs and their control as well as the need to maintain a certain level of drugs control. The committee proposed that enforcement of the provisions of existing legislation by the Ministry of Health and law enforcement agencies in each country should be strictly adhered to. This is to ensure that basic essential drugs are continuously available at all levels of medical institutions, especially in the rural areas where illegal drug trafficking is common.

The concept of primary health care should be pursued with diligence to bring medical care and treatment to a greater majority of the population. There should, therefore, be a list of drugs to be used by medical personnel at all levels of health institutions.

According to the communique, the committee emphasized that the World Health Organization's certification system of quality control should be enforced to ensure that only drugs of proven quality are imported into the health system. Health education on drug abuse and self-medication should also be vigorously pursued to make people aware of the dangers that such practices pose to their health. It added that each country should furnish the other with a list of qualified pharmacists.

The two countries were represented by officials from their Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs.

GHANA

Nigeria's Akinyemi Arrives With Babangida Message

AB072235 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Nigerian external affairs minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, is in Ghana to deliver a good-will message from the Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival in Accra today, he said the visit will revive the spirit of brotherly cooperation between Ghana and Nigeria. That cooperation, he noted, started at a time when both countries were fighting for their independence. Prof Akinyemi said Nigeria is fascinated by the tremendous reforms of the PNDC. He recalled Ghana's unique role in fostering pan-Africanism and stressed that both the Governments of Ghana and Nigeria stand for the good of their people and the progress of Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Number-Two Man Correia Arrested for Planning Coup

AB071234 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bissau, Nov 7 (AFP) — Colonel Paulo Correia, the number two man in the Guinea-Bissau Government who was arrested yesterday, was planning a coup against President Joao Bernardo Vieira, five officers arrested with him said today. The five, four of whom were on duty at the head of state's residence, said on state radio they had been approached by Col. Correira and asked to mobilise people within the Armed Forces, "not to kill the

president but to arrest him, because many things are going badly in the government."

The radio reported that the arrested officers had given a meeting of the Politburo of the ruling PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of the Masses] Party names of others in various units of the Armed Forces who had been contacted by Col. Correia.

The colonel, who was vice-chairman of the Council of State and minister of state for justice, had said that promotions in the Armed Forces were not being distributed fairly.

No date was mentioned for the planned coup, which Col. Correia was said to have been plotting for more than a year. The officers said the brains behind the plot were Col. Correia and Supreme Court Judge Viriato Rodrigues, who is the country's director of finance.

Those arrested included Colonel Lamine Cisse, a member of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of this small West African country neighbouring Guinea and Senegal.

Others were Major Tue Nambagna, commander of the country's most important military unit, the November 14 Mechanised Armoured Brigade, Binhancaren Nanchanda, head of President Vieira's household, Tagme Nawae, commander of the military police, and another officer, Wagna Nafad.

An official communique Wednesday said Col. Correira had been arrested on charges of threatening state security and his parliamentary immunity lifted, on the approval of the Cabinet and the PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Independence Party) executive. Observers here connected the two arrests with rumours of a coup d'etat that had circulated here during September and October. But the rumours were denied by the authorities.

Col. Correira became vice-president of the Cabinet in May 1984. He had been a member of the government since 1978, holding successively the portfolios of war veterans, defence and rural development. He survived the coup d'etat in which the current head of state, General Vieira, ousted President Luis Cabral in 1980.

The Portuguese News Agency ANOP said Col. Correia and the officers arrested all belonged to the Balante ethnic group, which is the most numerous in the Armed Forces.

Bissau today was calm, and the state radio was putting out its normal programme, after broadcasting revolutionary songs for several hours.

Further on Arrests

LD071333 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The national radio of Guinea-Bissau last night broadcast statements by four military officers being held for their involvement in hatching an alleged coup d'etat against President Joao Bernardo Vieira. According to their statements, the plotters of the coup, hatched more than a year ago, were Paulo Correia, first vice president of the Council of State, and Viriato Rodrigues, director of finance and Supreme Court judge.

Those being held are: Major Tue Nambagna, commander of the 14 November Mechanized Brigade; Binhancaran Nanchanda, head of the presidential civil household; Wagna Nafa, an Armed Forces officer; and Tagme Nawae, military police commander — all of whom are of the same Balanta tribe as Paulo Correia.

They said that Paulo Correia only wanted to depose Joao Vieira from power. All of them were unanimous in stating that it was not his intention to kill the president. The statements from the four were taken by the country's security services and then handed to Radio Bissau.

But apart from these four — whose statements were published last night — there have been further arrests in Guinea-Bissau in the past few days. The country's authorities say that this is an internal affair and have therefore not revealed the precise number of detentions. Guinea-Bissau circles however, admit that the number of civilians and military held exceeds 20. The Portuguese news agency ANOP quotes Guinea-Bissau sources as having said that 12 Armed Forces officers of the Balanta tribe have been detained, as well as a number of demobilized military personnel. The director of the People's Stores has also been held, but it is not known whether his detention is connected with these latest developments.

LIBERIA

LUP Representative-Elect Defies Party, Takes Seat

AB072110 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Despite its position to boycott the seats in the legislature, a representative-elect of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] from Margibi County, Mr James Karhon, says he will take up his seat in the national legislature. Mr Karhon said his decision to take his seat in the House is in the interest of national unity and an expression of an appreciation for those who voted for members of his party.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday in Kakata, Margibi County, Mr Karhon said his move was motivated by the appeals of the head of state and religious leaders in the country to various political parties to accept their respective legislative seats in the interest of national unity. He said he was also motivated by his conviction that as imperfect as the 15 October 1985 election may or may not have been, it marked a notable and historical beginning for the masses of the people of this country.

Mr Karhon, who appealed to the executives of LUP and the two other political parties to reconsider their decision and take their seats, said: My appeal must be taken seriously to ensure continuity, peace, and progress for the coming into being of the Second Republic.

Mr Karwon said his decision has already been communicated to the chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Secom, and

the four political parties which contested the 15 October elections.

LUP Chairman Holds Press Conference 4 Nov

AB051102 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] At the press conference today with the Liberian Unification Party [LUP], following the reading of a statement came the usual questions and answers. First Mr Greene was asked by a reporter what the party's next course of action would be.

[Begin recording] [Greene] LUP is hoping that having listened to the statement we released, Secom would do justice to what we have asked for.

[Unidentified reporter] I wonder if ... [reporter changes thought] And what will you do next if, at all, Secom does not take seriously what you just said as regards canceling election results and holding another election within 4 weeks?

[Greene] We shall remain to the context of our final position that I have just presented to you.

[Reporter] You said you have not conceded the defeat. What then are you conceding?

[Greene] Actually, we are expecting that reactions should be given to the paper we just announced. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Mr Greene, do you intend taking legal action against Secom if they do not take your pronouncements seriously?

[Greene] LUP is an independent party (?like any party). Legal step-taking against Secom will be decided in our Supreme Council.

[Reporter] Yes, Mr Greene, your decision not to accept your seats in the legislature comes at a time when prelates and clergymen are appealing to all political parties to accept their seats for one condition — to ensure peace and stability in the nation. So what is your position in this case with the appeal made by the clergymen?

[Greene] Thank you. Religious leaders who ask political parties to accept this are leading us to accept fraud, deceit, and violation of human rights. We can say very particularly that we are disappointed by such an act. And I would like to elucidate a little bit to Bishop Browne's Sunday sermon. Bishop Browne's Sunday sermon ... [changes thought] He is an honorable man. I respect him. I personally respect him... very highly. Bishop Browne is an ordained minister just like some of us are. But Bishop Browne failed to understand the political ramification that's interwoven in the election — the 15th general elections. So he has to know more, not just from (?jumbled numbers).

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, you have ... some of us are confused when you referred to the Liberian Action Party [LAP] [words indistinct] unkind references, most of which I might say were carried on a negative tone. I am confused in that, I wonder, in light of this particular revelation, why are you here today? How does that reconcile with the joint position statement signed by your standard-bearer as well as the standard-bearers of the Unity Party [UP] and the LAP certainly for a possible boycott of the October 15 general elections where your parties also participated as provided by the election laws of the country?

[Greene] Thank you Mr [name indistinct]. When such resolutions were hurriedly signed, that was done with an intention that some good products would have been engendered. But as the (?fever) time grew, we realized that the Liberian Action Party was doing more harm to the credibility of LUP; hence, this decision has been decided by the Supreme Council (?of LUP). [end recording]

MALI

Visiting Guinea Minister on Attempted Coup

AB071730 Paris AFP in French 0952 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bamako, 7 Nov (AFP) — Captain Facine Toure, Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs, said in Bamako on Tuesday that the leaders of the former Guinean regime who were arrested after the 3 April 1984 military coup "are safe."

Mr Toure, who is currently on an official 5-day visit to Mali, reminded the Malian press that inquiries were being conducted to determine the degree of responsibility of each detainee. He also said that his government would not "rush through" the trials of these detainees.

According to him, they have been living in "absolutely humane conditions" which is why, he asserted, they planned the attempt to overthrow President Lansana Conte last July under the leadership of Colonel Diarra Traore. Mr Toure added that a tribunal had been set up to judge the detainees who "would have been lynched" by the people, after the coup that followed the death of former President Sekou Toure, had the Guinean Army not intervened.

NIGERIA

Labor Congress, Teachers Publicly Oppose Pay Cuts

AB071003 Paris AFP in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 7 (AFP) — The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) and teachers of Nigeria's score of universities have expressed the first public opposition to civil service pay cuts of up to 15 percent ordered by the Military Government last week as part of the country's economic recovery measures.

In separate statements Wednesday, the NLC, Nigeria's main labour organisation, and the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) claimed they were not consulted before the cutbacks were announced. The NLC said it was giving government a 21-day notice expiring November 26 to rescind the cuts or face undisclosed workers' action.

The Armed Forces and the police are forfeiting between two and a half to 20 percent, and civil servants two to 15 percent, of their

pay under a 15-month economic emergency declared last month by President Ibrahim Babangida.

NLC President Ali Chiroma, who presided at the congress working committee's five-hour meeting that announced opposition to the salary cuts, said: "We have made enough sacrifices to the nation's economic recovery." He justified the measure as it affects the Army and police, saying that their superiors were told in advance about the cuts. "Their pay cut is justifiable, because this is the first time they are being called upon to make any sacrifice to the nation," Mr. Chiroma said, warning that it was in the best interest of government to take the workers' notice seriously, or "we should not be blamed for anything that comes afterwards."

The NLC at the same time is asking government to negotiate with it on the issue. For its part, the ASUU, which described the cuts as "punitive" and as making things worse for civil servants, said it would seek redress on behalf of its members if the government failed to reverse itself.

Religious Leader Views

AB071131 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress has been asked to withdraw the ultimatum given to the Federal Government on the deductions made from the salaries of civil servants. The secretary general of the (?External) Sacred Order of Cherubim and Seraphim, Dr Geoffrey Otubo, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that the deductions were a better alternative to mass entrenchment. He pointed out that labor leaders all over the world have cooperated with their governments during periods of economic difficulty. Nigerian workers, he stated, should be prepared to make sacrifices to restore the nation's economy.

Commentary on Labor's Reaction

AB071037 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Atilade Atoyebi commentary]

[Text] The Nigerian labor leaders have begun to hold meetings to examine some government measures as they affect the workers. One of the measures just announced by the secretary to the Federal Military Government involved cuts in salaries of public officers at all levels. Representatives of 10 industrial unions in the public sector have been reported as saying that the cuts were arbitrary and untimely. They have also been reported as calling on the secretary to the Federal Military Government to withdraw the circular in question and sustain the current salaries being paid to workers.

Naturally, the immediate reaction of the union leaders to the issue of salary cuts has provoked comments from Nigerians in various walks of life. Since the cuts were announced, some people have begun to examine in detail what the cuts amount to in actual (?sense). For those on grade level 01 on a minimum wage of 125 naira a month, the amount to be deducted per month is 2.50 naira. Those on grade level 06 earning 201.50 naira monthly will give 4 naira and a few kobos. Along the line, an officer on grade level 11 earning 610 naira will forgo 24.40 naira.

The case being made is that the cuts are comparatively moderate and warrant no fuss from any quarters. Besides, the cuts have been done in such a way that those at the lower ranks of the ladder will not unduly feel their effects. This analyst is even in possession of a copy of a letter written by a grade level 16 officer [words indistinct] asking them to make further deduction of 50 naira per month as his own contribution to the current effort by the Federal Government to resuscitate the economy.

As far as the (?officer) is concerned, the current situation calls for sacrifice from all Nigerians. It is perhaps with the same spirit of sacrifice that a self-employed person has been reported as issuing a check for 100 naira to the Federal Government as his widow's mite to the current attempt to revamp the economy. Others who have commented on the apparent belligerent position of the union leaders, assert that the government specifically stated that the cuts are between November this year and December next year. Therefore, the government has indeed, not affected a permanent cut in wages and salaries. The cuts are for the period of the economic state of emergency.

Some economists have argued further that the cuts will definitely have salutory effects on the efforts to reduce the rate of inflation. Market women will have no justification in raising prices of commodities when the people's purchasing power has been slightly reduced. All other things being equal, the cuts mean moderate reduction of money in circluation to further reduce the rate of inflation which now stands at 16 percent. In the long run, it is the people who are now making sacrifices that will reap the benefits of manageable rate of inflation. It is also begin suggested that by showing negative attitude to the government's measure, labor leaders are only behaving to their stereotype. In most cases, to sustain themselves in their exaulted positions, they mount a posture of defenders of workers rights and become unduly sensitive to a downward salary adjustment even when the occasion demands it.

The comment is also being passed that this indeed may be an occasion when the labor leaders may be overreacting. It may also be a time when they are out of step with the people they purport to lead. This assumption is borne out by the calmness with which most workers would accept cuts in their pay as long as the measure is moderate, timebound, and aimed at achieving a better tomorrow for everyone. Another question has been posed: If we don't make the sacrifice necessary to raise our country from economic recession, who should do it — foreigners? Lastly, the situation in which the nation finds itself is sufficiently precarious. Nigerians would not want anyone to recomplicate matters through wrong assessment of government intentions and misreading of public opinion on given issues. The real positive approach now is for the union leaders to endorse the workers contribution to the measures being taken under the present economic emergency.

SENEGAL

Joint Communique on Ould Taya Visit Issued

AB071930 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Joint communique issued on 6 November at the end of the visit to Senegal by Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a friendly, working visit to Senegal on 5 and 6 November 1985. His Excellency Col Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya was accompanied by an important delegation comprising Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Captain Ould Mohamed Sall, member of the CMSN and director general of national security; Messmoud Ould Belkheir, minister of rural development; Oumar Soumare, minister of civil service and labor; and Dr (Loulett Ould Waddad), permanent undersecretary to the chairman of the CMSN.

The Senegalese delegation, led by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, comprised several high-level officials including Ibrahima Fall, minister of foreign affairs; Ibrahima Wone, minister of interior; Amadou Bator Diop, minister of rural development; Andre Sanko, minister of civil service, employment and labor; Alhaji Dieye, director general of national security; and Moustapha Karr, permanent under secretary to the president of the republic.

The two heads of state held private talks during which they examined bilateral relations between the two countries and exchanged views on the economic and political situation in Africa, in the Middle East, and in the rest of the world. In addition to the talks between the two heads of state, the Mauritanian and Senegalese delegations held working sessions during which they closely examined the cooperation between the two countries.

On bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction over their development and pledged their determination to further consolidate, through cooperation, the long-standing ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples. In this respect, the meetings held by the ministers of the two sides at the request of their heads of state enabled them to assess the progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation at its session in Nouakchott in March 1985, and to strengthen cooperation in all fields.

The two heads of state expressed concern over the possible invasion of the subregion by migratory locusts and grain-eating birds, and appealed to the international community for concerted efforts. The two heads of state, who expressed their concern over the desert encroachment in the subregion, reaffirmed their determination to leave no stone unturned in order to fight this plague and to harmonize and coordinate their action at the subregional, regional and international level.

His Excellency Col Ould Taya, Mauritanian head of state, hailed His Excellency President Abdou Diouf's initiative to convene in July 1984 and in November 1985 in Dakar ministerial conferences on the fight against desert encroachment in the member countries of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, ICDCS, the ECOWAS, the Maghreb, Egypt, and Sudan. The two sides also reiterated their attachment to the objectives of subregional and regional organizations such as the Senegal River Development Organization, the West African Economic Community, the ICDCS, and the ECOWAS.

On the political situation in Africa, the two heads of state reaffirmed the attachment of their countries to the ideals and principles of the OAU and their commitment to promote ties of friendship and cooperation among all member-countries.

On Western Sahara, the two heads of state reiterated their adherence to the peace process adopted to this effect and expressed the hope that a fair and lasting solution will be found to the problem.

On Chad, they regreted the fratricidal conflict in that country and expressed the hope that a definite solution that safeguards the national reconciliation and territorial integrity of that country would be found.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two heads of state expressed their attachment to the respect and implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, especially the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia, and they reaffirmed their total support for SWAPO, the only authentic representative of the Namibian people. The two heads of state also strongly condemned the racist policy of the South African Government and reaffirmed their unflinching support for the South African people fighting under the leadership of the ANC and the Pan-African Congress, and for the Frontline countries which are victims of repeated acts of aggression by the apartheid regime.

On the economic situation in Africa, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the decisions of the 21st OAU session and renewed their commitment to work toward the implementation of the decisions.

President Ould Taya congratulated President Diouf for the many fortunate economic and political initiatives in Africa and on the international front in his capacity as the current OAU chairman. These initiatives include especially the southern African problem, the holding of an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the holding of an international conference on the debts of African countries.

On the Middle East, the two heads of state expressed their concern over the tragic situation prevailing in that region. They were convinced that any just and lasting solution to that problem can only be achieved through the restoration of the usurped legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the recovery of the

occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharq [East Jerusalem]. The two heads of state reaffirmed the unflinching support for the Palestinian people in their struggle under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

On Lebanon, the two heads of state expressed their grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation and hoped that peace and stability will soon be restored to that country, the unity of its people achieved, and its territorial integrity recovered. In this regards, the two heads of state stressed the need for constant solidarity between Arab and African countries and pledged to work toward the rapprochement of these countries within the framework of the OAU and the Arab League. The two heads of state also reiterated their attachment to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The world economic crisis also drew the attention of the two heads of state who are particularly interested in the resumption of comprehensive negotiations within the United Nations in order to establish a new world economic order which would be fairer and more equitable.

They were satisfied with the fraternal and friendly atmosphere that prevailed at their talks and the positive results which they achieved. They decided to strengthen their contacts and exchanges at all levels with the view to promoting and developing the harmonious fraternal relations cooperation that have always existed between both countries.

President Abdou Diouf expressed his sincere satisfaction with President Ould Taya's visit to the Republic of Senegal and hailed the wise and clear-sighted manner in which he leads the destiny of Mauritania.

President Ould Taya made a point of expressing on behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf sincere thanks to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, for the warm reception, kindnesses, and hospitality accorded to them during the visit. He invited President Diouf to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The invitation was gladly accepted and the date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Dakar on 6 November 1985 and signed:

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state;

For the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the republic

SIERRA LEONE

President-Elect Momoh To Take Over 'Next Week'

AB071211 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, Nov 7 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's president-elect, Major-General Joseph Momoh, will officially take over as head of state from veteran leader Siaka Stevens within the next week, but in effect he is already running the country. And the 48-year-old Armed Forces chief has promised swift action to tackle the country's overwhelming economic problems when he takes power.

[Words indistinct] received 2.7 million votes in the October 1 presidential poll in which he was the only candidate (just over 4,000 people voted against him). Since then his every pronouncement has been widely reported in the country's half-dozen newspapers as well as on the state-controlled radio. The constant theme of his speeches is the need for an end to corruption, smuggling, black marketeering and "indiscipline".

Sierra Leoneans have already seen their lives improve, with power cuts now far less frequent and the wages of government employees being paid on time after the president-elect called in the head of the services responsible and told them to [passage indistinct] he has said his first reforms will include changes in the distribution of rice, the staple food, and of oil supplies.

His aim with rice is "to do away with the middlemen" who are blamed for buying up supplies at the government-controlled price of 80 leones (about 13 dollars) per 110-pound (50-kilo) bag and selling it on the black market at up to 200 leones (33 dollars). The president-elect also wants to see an end to "the long queues of motor vehicles that have clogged the streets of Freetown due to the embarrassing scarcity of fuel".

Some form of rationing is indicated, as the country is chronically short of foreign currency. The government already intends to phase out subsidies on fuel and rice shortly in line with International Monetary Fund demands, which would bring the official price of a bag of rice up to 100 leones (16.5 dollars) by the end of the year. [Words indistinct] weekend that the economy was in [words indistinct] in a conversation with the Iranian charge d'affaires here, but the mood in the country is optimistic.

Oil exploration, although temporarily suspended because of commitments in neighbouring Liberia by the United States Amoco Company, is said to have produced positive signs.

With President Stevens out of the country on state business, including the Commonwealth conference and the United Nations General Assembly, Maj.-Gen Momoh has been keeping a busy schedule [words indistinct] local and foreign personalities each day. Wednesday he had talks with a [words indistinct] delegation and the European Economic Comunity delegation to Sierra Leone, Werner Koedderitsch.

President Stevens, 80, is due back on Sunday and is expected to hand over power soon afterwards, following the unanimous approval by Parliament last week of constitutional amendments enabling him to step down before the end of his mandate on December 14.

Maj.-Gen. Momoh will be formally inaugurated on January 26, his 49th birthday after three days of celebrations. One of his first moves after his inauguration is expected to be to call general elections, to make a clean break with the Stevens era. The elections [words indistinct] for 10 years in which candidates will

not have to be approved by the ruling All People's Congress Party.

After attacks on the system by the president-elect, Parliament has just repealed the law which said candidates first had to be selected by the Central Committee of the party before standing. However, Sierra Leone's new leader still has a long way to go to get rid of his countrymen's bad habits. His own popularity has already attracted some unscrupulous people.

Party officials are currently investigating how tickets were sold to prominent people for a 100-leone dinner dance in honour of the president-elect at a luxury seaside hotel. Guests who turned up were told that no such event had been scheduled. In another incident, a clerk was caught trying to obtain 250 bags of rice with false papers bearing the name of Hannah Momoh, wife of the president-elect.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulates USSR on Anniversary

MB080715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and its government on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution that is being marked today.

In a message addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, the Angolan head of state emphasized that the October Socialist Revolution was an event that deeply realized the wishes of all peoples who love peace, liberty, and progress.

It was and continues to be a source of inspiration and a useful contribution toward the development of the struggle of all the oppressed and exploited peoples against neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

The Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola are convinced that in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, they can always expect the traditional solidarity of the Soviet people in their efforts to defend national independence, territorial integrity and consolidate the revolutionary gains, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his message.

The Angolan president also said that the high level of bilateral relations between Angola and the USSR was developing on the basis of equality and proletarian internationalism that favors the growth of economic cooperation for the benefit of the respective peoples.

Defense Forces Capture UNITA Officer, Materiel

MB080707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces stationed in the sixth military region in Cuando Cubango Province recently captured the well-known Lieutenant Silvino and three other UNITA bandits. During operations carried out from 19 October to 5 November FAPLA soldiers killed 130 UNITA bandits in this region. FAPLA captured a vehicle that was used to transport the bandits and also great quantities of war materiel such as 335 81-mm mortar shells, 437 RPG-7 shells, 46 light weapons, and other assorted materiel.

BOTSWANA

USSR Envoy to Botswana Praises Stance Toward RSA

EA072242 Dakar PANA in English 1546 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Gaborone, 07 Nov (BOPA/PANA) — Soviet ambassador to Botswana, Mr Victor Krivda today commended the Government of Botswana for braving threats from racist South Africa. Speaking to BOPA for the first time since presenting his credentials three months ago, the new ambassador said the Soviet Union resolutely condemns "the barbarous act of aggression by South Africa against Botswana on June 14 this year". Mr Krivda said it is for this reason that his country will never stop supporting the peoples of Africa in their struggle for independence and sovereignty.

He said the Soviet Union supports the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO in their fight against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and called on all peace-loving people in the world to end their support to the Pretoria apartheid regime. Ambassador Krivda said since the October Revolution in his country 68 years ago, the Soviet Union has developed into an industrialised power which accounts for 20 per cent of the world's industrial output.

The existing 15 year good relationship between Botswana and the Soviet Union was highly praised by his country, he said, adding that he is looking forward to the friendly and bilateral relations prospering.

Ambassador Krivda said the two countries enjoyed cooperation in education, science, sports, culture and diplomatic contact. Before coming to Botswana Mr Krivda was consul general of the USSR in Beira, Mozambique.

COMOROS

AFP Cites Reports of Torture After Coup Attempt

HK080144 Hong Kong AFP in English 0112 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 8 (AFP) — Amnesty International voiced deep concern here Thursday at allegations of torture and harsh detention conditions endured by "numerous people" arrested after an alleged coup attempt in Comoros, the Indian Ocean island state.

The worldwide human rights body said "several" members of the mercenary-led presidential guard, which staged a short-lived mutiny on March 8 while President Ahmed Abdallah was away in France, reportedly died after torture.

A civilian with French nationality, said Adamou, whom Comoran officials claimed had "disappeared" after escaping from detention, also was reported by other sources to have died under torture, Amnesty International said.

Amnesty, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977, named 18 people among those arrested since the coup and said estimates of the total number detained varied from 60 to 600.

It criticized the "major role" reportedly played in the arrest and interrogation of the detainees by mercenary officers of the presidential guard who are mostly Belgian and French.

Amnesty International called on the Comoran Government to respect the rights of the detainees and on the Belgian and French Governments "to shed light on the role of their citizens in these events."

The trial of alleged conspirators in the coup opened in the Comoros capital, Moroni, on Monday. The number of people on trial has not been revealed.

LESOTHO

USSR Envoy Addresses Anniversary Reception

MB080735 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet Union expresses its solidarity with South African patriots struggling against the shameful system of apartheid for the freedom of their people. This was said by the Soviet ambassador, Mr V.I. Gavrioushkin, at a reception to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Maseru yesterday. He said the abolition of apartheid and the achievement of independence of Namibia would create conditions for the true peace in southern Africa.

Speaking of economic achievements, Mr Gavrioushkin said the Communist Party of the USSR recently put forward a 15-year program to accelerate his country's social and economic development that would equal in scale progress made during 68 years. Mr Gavrioushkin appealed for world peace and added that his government had put forward a new program for the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and the strengthening of mutual trust between the USSR to further develop friendly relations and cooperation with the Kingdom of Lesotho based on principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference into internal affairs of each other.

In response, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II said the Great October Socialist Revolution had given birth to a new and dynamic society of the USSR. His Majesty said the October Revolution was an historic occasion that ushered in a new era of dynamic socioeconomic progress for the Soviet people and a philosophy that came to influence the entire world. The king wished the government and people of the USSR continued success in their efforts in contributing towards a peaceful and better world for all humanity. Present at the occasion were the Lesotho cabinet ministers, senior government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Thwart Attempted 'Bandit' Infiltration

MB080724 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces thwarted an attempt by the armed bandits to infiltrate the (Machava-Socimol) zone yesterday morning. The armed bandits would have undoubtedly sabotaged factories in the area in the outskirts of Maputo. AIM learned that the armed bandits penetrated the zone via the railroad through Matola-Gare between (Damial) station and the railroad stop at Liberdade ward. It is the second incursion in less than 2 weeks in the same zone. In the first, a group of armed bandits murdered six people on 24 September [as heard] and destroyed an industrial machine at (Socimol) factory.

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Decides on Fate of SWAPO Prisoners

MB071622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 7, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet has taken a decision on the future of 26 SWAPO prisoners, most of whom were transferred to Windhoek from South African jails in September, the minsiter of justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said today. However, the nature of the decision would be disclosed at a later stage, he said in reply to a question in the National Assembly.

"In the meanwhile, I ask the media not to speculate on the decision, because speculation gives rise to expectations," Mr Kozonguizi said.

The feelings of the families of the prisoners also had to be considered, particularly "if things do not turn out according to the speculation," he said.

Earlier reports by sources close to the transitional cabinet said the prisoners would be freed early next week, but the exact date had yet to be determined in consultation with the commissioner of the SWA/Namibian police and other authorities.

In terms of the cabinet decision, taken at a meeting yesterday, the time and venue of the release of the prisoners would be made available to the media beforehand, it was reported. Among the prisoners transferred to SWA/Namibia is a pioneering labour leader in the territory, Mr Eliaser Tuhadeleni.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Speaks on Privatization Program

MB071743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 7, SAPA — A committee of cabinet ministers had been appointed to pilot a programme to implement the government's privatisation action, the state president Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

This, one of the first concrete decisions on how to handle the matter, had been taken at the latest meeting of the National Priorities Committee under his chairmanship, he told guests at the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamers [Afrikaans Chambers of Commerce] annual dinner.

In September, the government announced a commission for administration investigation into which sectors of the public service it would be feasible to privatise and a later statement said some 20 divisions had been identifed among a number of departments.

Mr Eli Louw, minister of economic advisory services and administration would chair the new committee, and he would be

assisted by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, Mr Botha said tonight.

The committee had been instructed to coopt the relevant ministers as soon as other departments' functions and assets were considered, and it would be expanded to include members of the private sector, in consultation with Mr Louw.

"The government trusts that its objectives (with regard to privatisation) will be achieved with this action, as well as to keep state spending within acceptable limits and to achieve the operation of a smaller and more efficient, and well-remunerated, public service," Mr Botha said. He also hoped the action would be successful, with support and understanding from the private sector.

Earlier, the state president said smaller companies would be given preference in the privatisation programme as part of a secondary purpose in the campaign to reduce the concentration of economic power and increase competition. Mr Botha said it seemed to him there was a good deal of confusion in the public debate on deregulation and privatisation. On deregulation, the government had in mind placing the entrepreneur in a position to act without unnecessary restrictions to increase the efficiency of his management and private initiative.

"When it comes to privatisation, a distinction must be made between government activities and the parastatal or state-controlled undertakings. There must be a distinction between the privatisation of services supplied by the state and the privatisation of the states assets," Mr Botha said.

On the privatisation of certain government services, the following methods could be considered:

— The private sector could be offered the opportunity to tender for services currently by the state and semi-state undertakings ... In this instance there would be no question of alienation of state assets, and,

— Where new services were concerned, the private sector could be offered the opportunity to provide them within the framework of their market-orientated disciplines.

When it came to privatisation of certain assets of the state, and of state or semi-state undertakings, the following methods could be considered:

— Public companies could be aimed at, along the route of state corporations, and the broad population could have the opportunity to acquire shares in particularly the para-statal undertakings,

— The private sector could get the opportunity to acquire total interests in state and semi-state institutions on a tender basis or private allocation (privaatplasing), and

— The management and employees of smaller state undertakings could be given the opportunity to acquire total interests in these concerns.

Mr Botha said that, using these methods, either individually or in combinations, the state should be successful in ensuring the following goals are achieved:

— Establishing state participation in the economy as far as practically possible at an acceptable minimum level,

— Increased efficiency in the provision of services to the general public, and

— Greater involvement of the general public in economic activity through an expansion of shareholding."

Mr Botha said a secondary purpose was to decrease concentration of economic power. "This means that preference will be given to smaller companies in the privatisation programme."

Pik Botha Meets With Homeland Foreign Ministers

MB071129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 7, SAPA — Foreign ministers from South Africa and the four independent homelands met at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts airport this morning for their annual meeting and to prepare the agenda for the first heads of states summit meeting since 1982. The summit meeting, to be held in Pretoria on November 21, will be chaired by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

At the meeting today, the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his counterparts from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC], were accompanied by senior officials and a number of other ministers from the TBVC states. Before the meeting officially got under way, Mr Botha, as chairman, asked the delegations whether or not the press should be allowed to stay for the opening statements.

The foreign ministers for Transkei and Bophuthatswana, Mr M. Lujabe and Mr T.M. Molatlhwa, pointed out it was "normal practice" for the press to leave after photographs had been taken, and that a joint statement would in any case be issued this afternoon after the meeting.

The delegations for Ciskei and Venda, led by Mr Gota Nesengani and Mr D.N. Pityi respectively, objected, saying that they wanted the press and the outside world to hear their opening statements in view of the importance of the meeting.

Mr Nesengani said the press would only have pictures of silent people saying nothing, while it was important to let the outside world know they were not "puppets."

After Mr Botha pointed out it was in fact accepted practice that the press leave after taking pictures, the Ciskeian and Venda delegations agreed "under the circumstances" that media representatives be asked to leave the room. He suggested the issue be discussed informally at a later stage to see whether agreement could not be reached on changing the "normal practice" when it came to the media's presences at such meetings.

Speaks on Cooperation

MB071221 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says much has been achieved since South Africa and the four TVBC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, and Ciskei] countries launched their program of multilateral cooperation. Mr Botha was chairman at a meeting at Jan Smuts Airport this morning of the foreign ministers of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei. The meeting was called to make arrangements for the summit meeting of the heads of state and governments of South Africa and the TVBC countries in Pretoria later this month. A joint agenda for the summit meeting was agreed on this morning. Mr Botha said that the agenda reflected the wishes of all five heads of state.

CAPE TIMES Publishes Interview With ANC's Tambo

MB070838 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 4 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] **There has been a flurry of talks with the African National Congress recently, including the leaders of big business and the Progressive Federal Party. These contacts have raised questions about where the ANC stands on critical issues. So far, everyone's view but that of the ANC has been given in South Africa. The Editor of the CAPE TIMES, Anthony Heard, met the 68-year-old ANC leader Oliver Tambo in his North London home last week and conducted an interview with what came across as an essentially moderate black leader. The CAPE TIMES publishes the full interview as a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance.**

Heard: The ANC is officially portrayed in South Africa as a communist, terrorist-type organization, almost presented to the public as demons. Now, since the public have no access to your views, how would you answer this, particularly the charge of being a communist-controlled organization?

Tambo: It is important to observe that this has been a persistent portrayal of the ANC by many people who are opposed to us. But the ANC is as ANC as it ever was. It is true that the ANC has members of the Communist Party who are members of the ANC. That has been the case almost since time immemorial. The ANC was established in 1912 and the SA Communist Party in 1921, and so there has been an overlapping of membership all along the line. But ANC members who are also members of the SACP make a very clear distinction between these two independent bodies. We cooperate a lot but the ANC is accepted by the SACP as leading the struggle. There is absolute loyalty to that position. It is often suggested that the ANC is controlled by the Communist Party... by Communists. Well, I have been long enough in the ANC to know that that has never been true.

The Communist Party has its positions and the ANC has its positions. The ANC is guided in its policy and all its members are loyal to the Freedom Charter, and that is where you find all the positions of the ANC. They are reflected in the Freedom Charter. We don't depart from the Freedom Charter. So there is no problem of the ANC being controlled. Now this is also extended to control by the Soviet Union; much of this is propaganda. We go to the Soviet Union as we go to Sweden and to Holland and to Italy to ask for assistance in one form or another. And in all these countries we do get assistance, and assistance is given quite unconditionally. The Western countries, who do support us and we very much appreciate the assistance they give us, do not give us weapons of course, because they generally do not approve and their laws do not allow it. But in the socialist countries we get the weapons, so we go there to get what we can't get elsewhere. And that's all there is in it.

Heard: Are you getting more support from the West now?

Tambo: We are getting a great deal of support from the West, increasing support, in material terms, too; that support is growing.

Heard: So the charge that you are a communist organization, you would reject strongly?

Tambo: We would reject that. We would say that there is a communist party. So we are fortunate because if one is looking for a communist party it is there, but the ANC is not the Communist Party.

Now, the other aspect of being terrorists: Again, there is a lot of exaggeration about this terrorism. Long before we had injured a soul, when we were very, very careful in our sabotage actions to avoid hurting anybody, and that is what we have been doing for the better part of 20 years now...even when we started, this was called terrorism. We knew what terrorism was and we thought that the people of South Africa are being misled about what terrorism was. We could have been terrorists if we had wanted to, but we chose not to be. So even that has been an exaggeration. It is true that more recently, as for instance in May 1983 when a bomb exploded and others were attempted, this was stepping up things. It is proper to recognise that this was after 20 years at it. We started in 1961 and 20 years later you get a bomb exploding. We could have done this much, much earlier on numerous occasions. We did not want to be seen as terrorists; we are trying to put on pressure. And we have been notoriously restrained in our armed actions — notoriously.

Heard: What future do you see for whites in future South Africa?

Tambo: The ANC and all of us in the ANC have always considered and accepted that whites like ourselves belong to our country. They are compatriots, fellow-citizens. We took the earliest opportunity to dispel the notion that we were fighting to drive the whites out to somewhere and we made it clear that they belong to South Africa. They had their role to play as we would like to think we had a role to play although we are excluded. And so this has been basic. We have asked whites to join us in the struggle to get rid of the tensions that come with the apartheid system. We have hoped that we could together build the future non-racial South Africa, and by non-racial we really do mean non-racial. We mean a society in which each one feels he or she belongs together with everybody else, where the fact of race and color is of no consequence, where people serve according to their

abilities and their skills, where we together work to unite our people, and we have adopted policies which discouraged the polarization of our people either into ethnic groups or into white versus black.

Heard: And do you distinguish between any particular white group?

Tambo: No, no. Our charter says that South Africa belongs to all who live in it and we say that people who have chosen SA as their home are welcome there. There is plenty of room for them, and we should accept them as South Africans and they in turn should accept us as South Africans. This is the kind of society that we are hoping will emerge.

Heard: Is there any reassurance or assurance that you could give whites about their physical safety, their jobs and their home security under an ANC-led government? How would you address the question of their insecurity, which is manifest at the moment?

Tambo: What we would hope our white compatriots will learn to understand is that we don't really see them as whites in the first instance. We see them as fellow South Africans in the first instance. They are as good as black. In fact, let us say, they are Africans. We see them as Africans. We are all born there in that country, or most of us are. We live on this continent. It is our country. Let's move away fro. ese distinctions of Europeans and non-Europeans, whites and non-whites.

Heard: So, it is security for all, as it were?

Tambo: It is. It is security for all, and it would be in the interests of all of us that everbody feels secure. Everybody's property is secure; everyone's home is secure. The culture is secure. We believe our cultures will begin to merge. We have got a rich variety which, when it comes together, is really going to be something we can put out to the world. So all this would be respected. There would be room for it all. But the main thing is, and the sooner we begin to grapple with this problem the better, not to proceed on the basis that the Africans are going to do something to the non-Africans, but to begin on the basis that we all belong to that country. Let us not look at one another's colour. Let us not address that. Let us see one another merely as fellow-citizens.

Heard: How do you view the business leaders, the PFP, the dominees who have been seeking talks with the ANC? How do you feel about this?

Tambo: We feel very good indeed because, you see, in the fifties when we were a legal organization we were getting across very effectively to the white community.

The ANC was getting accepted and its objectives were getting generally accepted among the whites. We were uniting the country where apartheid separated it. Now this is because we had access. I recall Chief Albert Lutuli (the late ANC leader) going to Cape Town...and do you remember the effect he had, the impact he made. Well, when he came back to Johannesburg from that trip, there were thousands of white people at Park Station, thousands who came to meet him as a result of the impact he had made. So this is the kind of situation that had developed. Then we got banned and this contact was broken. And now the white communtiy has been brought up to regard the ANC as something very, very dangerous. The one effect of this visit by the business people has been to open the lines of communication because I am sure they saw us as something very different from the way we had been projected all the times, and I think they said as much.

Heard: Are you keeping in touch?

Tambo: We do keep in touch. And then we next looked forward to the visit of the young people. We thought what a good thing that they should get together and begin to look at their future together. This was a very good thing. And the contribution is not one-sided. It is not as if we are giving or receiving all the time. I think we are enriching one another with views about what should be done with our situation. We had hoped to see the ministers of religion who wanted to come. We thought that was another opportunity. Then or course the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] came along and we had very good exchanges with them. All this is much-needed communication, especially at this time because at some point we have got to agree on what to do about our own future.

Heard: Could you briefly set out your economic theory, particularly on questions like nationalization and wealth redistribution?

Tambo: I don't know if I would call it a theory. It appears in our charter and all we do is to interpret what the charter says. We have not attempted to depart from that in any way. We start with what the charter says and broadly the interpretation is that the state would control some of the industries, solely with a view to ensuring an equitable distribution of the wealth that we have and I think that this was at the back of the minds of the people who drew up the charter, and it was more than the ANC.

We said our country is poverty-stricken as far as the blacks are concerned, and by blacks I mean Coloureds and everybody else ... They are very poor. Even the whites are not really wealthy but the wealth is contained in the hands of a few. And we look at the country: 13 percent overcrowded by millions of landless people who are starving and dying.

What do you do about this? Where do you get the land from to give them? You have got to address that question. You have got to say how to end this poverty, how do we handle the wealth we produce in such a way that we can relieve some of these problems. The solution we saw was one of nationalization, and, of course, when we meet the business people they say that nationalization will destroy the South African economy.

Heard: Do they accept some measure of redistribution?

Tambo: They seemed to. Yes they do. They accept some measure of redistribution. It is the method, the mechanism, how to achieve it — this is of course where we did not agree and could not agree. But they accepted, they understood, what we were trying to get at: That you cannot have a new South Africa which does not address this problem.

Heard: What about private property; how far would nationalization extend, as you see it?

Tambo: It would be a mixed economy. And certainly nationalization would take into account the situation as we find it at the time — the realities of the situation in which we find ourselves. But there would be private ownership, that would all be geared to the situation that obtains at the time. Also, we don't envisage fighting in the streets over it. We think that we will have to approach this from the point of view of what the people want. If the people want one form of distribution above another, well, it must be like that.

Heard: There would be a debate about the level of nationalization?

Tambo: Yes, there would be a debate.

Heard: What sort of environment could that debate take place in? Would you see free media, free expression, freedom of newspapers?

Tambo. Absolutely.

Heard: What about violence? In what circumstances would you as leader of the ANC be prepared to renounce violence and start talks? What are the circumstances that can bring that about because I think that's what, frankly, everyone wants, on all sides, to stop. I am sure that no one wants it to go on forever.

Tambo: No, not even we. This question of violence worries many people. The unfortunate thing is that people tend to be worried about the violence that comes from the oppressed. And so the tendency is to want to know, as you want to know, on what terms would we end violence. Really, there would be no violence at all if we did not have the violence of the apartheid system. And even if there was, and there has been for two decades, it's been restrained. But if you look at what comes from the other side, during those two decades there has been massive violence. So we then have to say to ourselves: Of course we can stop our struggle, we can stop even our violent actions, but on that basis what would be the reason for that? And in return for what?

Heard: Is there a possibility of a truce?

Tambo: There is always a possibility of a truce. We see the possibility of a truce. It would be very, very easy, if for example, we started negotiations. We have said that negotiations can start, serious negotiations ...

Heard: With the government?

Tambo: Yes, with the government when they are ready because at the moment we think they are not ready. And we have said to them that if you wanted negotiations, we would not go into that without Nelson Mandela and the other political leaders and the political prisoners. Now, a serious indication of readiness for negotiations would be the release of all these leaders, because they have got to be part of the process of preparation for serious negotiations which will not just be talks for the sake of talking. It is quite conceivable that in that situation of preparing for negotiations and looking at necessary conditions and so on, this question could arise. But we have had a problem about just saying we are now suspending our struggle, which is what it would mean.

Heard: On one side, as it were?

Tambo: On one side, without any indication on the other side of their willingness to do anything about what every one of us knows is their violence. We have said: Lift the state of emergency, pull out the troops from the townships, and the police. And release the political prisoners. We have even said unban the ANC. Do all these things to create a climate.

Heard: Which you would welcome?

Tambo: We would welcome a climate of that kind, and if the rest of the leaders were there I think it would be time to get together and put the question: Can we really do anything about this? Everbody would then be there. But we are getting this persistent refusal on the part of Botha either to release Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners, and we say: What are you going to do with treason trials...it is simply a form of repression. Who are you going to negotiate with, if you want to negotiate. If he withdrew the treason trials and did all these things by way of lifting the pressures that rest on us, we would begin to see that the other sides are ready to talk.

But we have argued that it is not necessary for hostilities to cease before negotiations start. Before the Nkomati accord, there were lengthy negotiations between the South Africans and others before there was any signing of an agreement. The agreement that was signed in Lusaka between the South Africans and the Angolans was preceded by a series of meetings and negotiations.

Heard: Is anything going on at the moment..ie talks about talks between the ANC and the South African Government?

Tambo: No, nothing at all. Which is why we think that they are not ready to have any talks. They are not even ready for other people to talk to us. We are South Africans. If we meet we can only talk about our country. We are not going to fight about it. We talk about it, and they don't like this. But I think what they do not like is that in meeting we get to understand each other better, and we, the ANC, certainly benefit from these talks, and we would think that those we talk to also benefit. So this is moving in the direction of resolving our problems, but they are not prepared for that.

Heard: Violence against people, civilians. What is the ANC's attitude on this, bearing in mind the fact that down the years the ANC has in my opinion held back to a great extent on what one might call indiscriminate violence or going for soft targets?

Tambo: I am glad you have put it that way, because it is often forgotten that we have been at the receiving end all the time, and we have held back. And it is not conceivable that we could go on like that indefinitely without anything changing. But one must see in this holding back the reluctance of the ANC on questions of violence. But when once, of course, we have decided we have got to fight then we must fight.

Heard: What about soft targets?

Tambo: The question of soft targets has been exaggerated out of all proportion. As I have once had occasion to observe, when the police go into a township and shoot, when they did on the 21st March, repeating Sharpeville, they were hitting soft targets, and this whole year has been a year of shootings of, really, soft targets. So people are being killed. It has never been quite like this. But they are being shot and even children are being killed...so when the ANC talks about soft targets this creates an alarm and yet the ANC is going no further than saying that we have got to intensify our struggle if we are in a struggle. If we stop, we stop. But if we are in struggle and we feel the demand of the situation is that we struggle, then we must intensify that struggle. We have held back for too long. Now, if we do intensify we are not going to be choosing carefully to avoid hurting anybody, but we will move into military personnel, police and so on.

Heard: But you won't go for civilians as such?

Tambo: No, we will not go for civilians as such. We think that civilans will be hit as they are hit always. They were hit in Zimbabwe.....

Heard: In a crossfire situation?

Tambo: A crossfire situation, in any war situation.

Heard: But not cinemas, and super markets and...?

Tambo: We will not go into cinemas and bars and places like that. We won't do that. But we will certainly be looking for military personnel, police and so on.

Heard: Why will you hold back, because often in a guerilla war the limits do get more and more extended? Is it a moral feeling about killing civilians, or what?

Tambo: Because we are not fighting against people, we are fighting against a system and we can't kill people. Why? Why would we kill them? We cannot even kill whites because we are not fighting whites at all. We are fighting a system.

Heard: On foreign policy, do you see SA as a pro-Western, nonaligned, or as a Soviet-socialist-leaning country? For instance, in the sale of minerals and raw materials — would these be denied to anyone? What about Commonwealth membership? Where do you see South Africa standing in the world?

Tambo: First of all, non-aligned in terms of East-West, developing trade with all the countries of the world, strengthening trade links, so maintaining the lines of trade for mutual benefit.

Heard: So the Americans can be sure of getting their needs?

Tambo: The Americans will be sure to get it, if they are willing to pay for it. We would want to trade with all the countries of the world, in the interests of our own economy.

We would come back to the Commonwealth because the basis for the exclusion of South Africa would have gone. And we will establish very peaceful relations with countries. We will work very closely with the rest of the African continent, and certainly with the countries of southern Africa. We would become members of SADDC or it might be called another name by then, and we could build together a small common market of our own. South Africa would therefore be admitted into this wider economic grouping that we have in southern Africa. And we would be a very influential country in the world.

Heard: Do you feel this would unleash resources that we have not been able to unleash?

Tambo: I am certain. I think the economy itself would be stimulated by the energies that would be unleashed, and the prospects of peace and stability. We think the country would be transformed, politically and socially and economically.

Heard: I presume you favour sanctions. Do you to the point where people lose jobs and the economy suffers seriously?

Tambo: We think the economy must be put into difficulties because the economy strengthens the regime. It enables them to do all the things that they want to do. This question of losing jobs, for the victims of apartheid it is nothing. To be a victim of apartheid means to be many, many things above losing a job which you are losing all the time anyway. And the way we look at it is: The more effective the sanctions are, the less the scope and scale of conflict.

Heard: If there was a new grouping in SA white politics, with liberal Afrikaners who were formerly Nationalists and Progressive Federal Party people like Slabbert forming a new bloc, would you be prepared to deal with them and on what basis?

Tambo: We have met Van zyl Slabbert and we hope to meet various leaders of organizations. An organization that is opposed to the apartheid system we regard as on our side. I don't think that we would refuse contact with such an organization because we would see it moving in the direction that we are. We do of course encourage our white countrymen to mobilize and make their contribution to changing the apartheid system and on that basis we ought to be able to find a modus operandi with them.

Heard: You strike me as a somewhat reluctant revolutionary. With what measure of enthusiasm did you turn to accept that there had to be violence? How did you yourself personally respond to this?

Tambo: I suppose I was angry and frustrated, like we all were, and I continued to be angry and frustrated, to feel that this system must be fought. But I was a full supporter of the policy of non-violence because we thought it would bring us the fulfilment of our objective. When that failed then we had to look for an alternative. We found the alternative in combining political and armed actions and it is one of those things that you have to do as there is no alternative. I don't think I am peculiar in this respect. I think that many people in the ANC would be glad if there was no need for violence, but the need is there and we have got to go ahead with it, bitter as it is.

It is painful to see anybody being killed, to see children being killed, no matter who kills them. The death of children is a painful thing and you do have to say what brought us to this situation where these things are happening. We naturally feel that it is the system that has made it impossible for us to avoid what we strove to avoid with such resolve when we were first confronted with this violence. But as individuals, and certainly as an individual, I don't like violence.

Heard: You are enjoying great attention in London. To what do you ascribe this?

Tambo: I think generally, in many parts of the world there is a lot of interest in what is happening in SA, and people are discussing it. And when a member of the ANC in my position is around, many people want to try and understand where we go from here. What is more, the discussion now revolves around the question of what sort of South Africa. In the past there was just denunciation of apartheid and so on, but a new interest has emerged, an interest in what takes the place of what we are seeing now and how do we move from the present to something different. This represents real movement forward for us. We have reached the point where people are expecting change and are beginning to reflect what that change involves and this has been part of interest. People want to know, when apartheid goes (because they are sure apartheid is going), what takes its place.

Heard: To what extent is the current internal unrest in South Africa orchestrated by the ANC and to what extent is it spontaneous?

Tambo: Both words are not very applicable. There is a great deal of spontaneity in the sense that when you shoot at people they are angered and want to do something in retaliation. You would not say that the ANC is orchestrating all these responses. They are almost natural. So there is an element of spontaneity. But I would not use the word orchestrated. I would say that the ANC has called on our people, and in some cases they are very disciplined about it, in others there are excesses; the ANC has said let us destroy these structures of separation and apartheid. That is where it starts. Now in this process other factors come in. The authorities come in and shoot and the people respond ... and you have a situation of escalation which can tend to conceal the true nature of the conflict as being the people resisting the implementation of the apartheid system and preventing it from working. This is the essence.

CAPE TIMES Editor Charged Under Security Act

MB081121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 8, SAPA — The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Heard, was today charged under section 56(1)of the Internal Security Act with quoting a banned person.

The case was postponed to December 9 for further investigation and Mr Heard was advised by Cape Town Magistrate Mr J.C. Tolken that further charges might be added. Mr Heard, who had legal representation at the hearing, was ordered to hold himself available until 4.30 this afternoon for possible fingerprinting. He was taken from his office to the courts at 12.35 today by two security police lieutenants.

Heard Prepared for Jail

MB081321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Nov 8, SAPA — Less than an hour after appearing in court today on a charge of quoting a banned person, *CAPE TIMES* editor Mr Anthony Heard declared that he was prepared to go to jail to defend the public's right to know. The section of the Internal Security Act under which he has been charged carries a jail sentence of up to three years, with no alternative of a fine.

Mr Heard was taken from his office at the *CAPE TIMES* shortly after 12.30 today by two security police lieutenants and escorted to the Cape Town magistrate's court where he appeared, with legal representation, a short while later. He was charged under Section 56 (1) (p) of the Internal Security Act, but was not asked to plead. No details of the charge were given.

Mr Heard said in an interview with SAPA shortly after today's hearing that he had thought today's court appearance was "probably to be expected."

Asked by SAPA today if he was prepared to go to jail in defence of the public's right to know, Mr Heard answered "yes." He said his fingerprinting this afternoon would be a "unique experience."

From early this morning, *CAPE TIMES* staff members have been picketing at the entrance to the newspapers offices in Burg Street with posters saying, among other things, "Who's afraid to face the facts?" and "What's the government afraid of?"

A staffer said the decision to picket had been taken after it became known that the police were investigating charges against Mr Heard. She said it was ironic that the security policemen who escorted Mr Heard to the Magistrate's Court this morning had taken him past a poster at the entrance reading "hands off our editor."

CITIZEN, 'Right-Wing' Newsletter Quote ANC Leaders

MB071927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1914 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 7, SAPA — The leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was quoted in another daily South African newspaper this week and various ANC leaders have been quoted in the latest issue of a right-wing newsletter.

Mr Tambo was quoted in the Johannesburg daily newspaper, *THE CITIZEN*, on Monday Nov 4, the same day his interview with the editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Heard, was published. *THE CITIZEN* directly quoted form Mr Tambo's speech at an anti-apartheid rally in London over the weekend. After the publication of the *CAPE TIMES* interview with Mr Tambo, Mr Heard was told that the police were investigating a

charge against him of quoting the ANC leader without permission.

Four ANC leaders, and "a senior ANC spokesman in Dar es Salaam", have been quoted in the Oct 22 issue of the *AIDA PARKER NEWSLETTER*, which is produced by a former journalist, Mrs Aida Parker.

The newsletter quoted Mr Godfrey Motsere, Mr David Ndaba, of the ANC's United Nations observer delegation, Mr Chris Hani, the chief political commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe, and Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's information officer. Like Mr Tambo, Mr Mbeki may not be quoted without government permission. The newsletter quoted from an interview Mr Mbeki and Mr Hani gave to Joseph Albright of the Cox News Service.

In neither *THE CITIZEN* nor the *AIDA PARKER NEWS LETTER* was any indication that official permission had been sought, or given, to publish the views of the ANC or its leaders, but as far as is known the police have not told either publication that a charge against them was being investigated for quoting the ANC leaders.

Deputy Information Minister Defends Media Ban
MB081105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 8, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, today said the government was "justified" in barring certain journalists from the emergency areas, and he mentioned a number of incidents where foreign members of the press had interfered in unrest situations. Mr Nel said in a statement from Pretoria that while there were some "very professional" journalist working in South Africa, he added:

"It is unfortunate that their good name is being harmed by the actions of a handful of journalists who tarnish the image of journalism as a whole, purely for the sake of sensationalism."

The government announced last week that accredited members of the press would only be allowed to film or take audio-visual recordings of unrest incidents in the country's 38 emergency areas if they had the permission of the commissioner of police.

Mr Nel described at least six incidents where journalists covering unrest had interfered in rioting or had inhibited police action. He said the information had been obtained from video material, township inhabitants and from a South African working for a foreign TV network. Mr Nel said that although he had not wanted to reveal incidents, he had been "publicly challenged" by the Foreign Correspondents Association.

In September, Mr Nel said, police had received complaints from parents in Soweto about a television crew who paid their children to burn school books in front of the cameras.

Although police investigated the matter, Mr Nel added, "It became obvious that if they wanted to prosecute, parents and children would have to be called as witnesses, which could have led to their deaths."

Mr Nel said that in October, two members of a TV crew had helped a coloured man escape after he was arrested at the University of the Western Cape. During the same month, a TV crewman was given permission to film scenes at a school in Soweto, Mr Nel said.

"The principal kept an eye on him and saw him drive to a nearby house where he took cover, and shortly afterwards the school was attacked by children. The man then reappeared and filmed the event."

Mr Nel said the South African informant had told police "that certain television crews had prior knowledge of certain events that were to take place."

"They set their equipment up in advance, waiting for the scene to unfold, usually connected with arson at schools and other buildings. Such scenes were staged purely for the sake of television coverage, he said," according to Mr Nel.

In another incident, an administration board official told police he had seen a TV crew urging a crowd of youths to set alight a partly burnt car which had been abandoned. However, the official could not identify the crew, Mr Nel said.

Mr Nel said some of the incidents were still being investigated.

"I have also been shown other video material taken by police video units and I must say that some of these scenes were appalling," Mr Nel said.

"From what I have seen and the reports received by me I am more than satisfied that the government's action in barring TV and other audio-visual crews from certain areas is more than justified."

In his statement, Mr Nel also referred to a demonstration at the University of Cape Town two months ago which he described as "peaceful."

However, he added: "The students then began chanting and rioting, clearly only after the appearance of the TV crew. This forced the police to act, which gave the cameras the opportunity to film the police action."

Mr Nel said he had also seen video shots of foreign TV crews equipped with gas masks "to enable them to film police action against rioters, while the TV crews moved freely among the rioters."

There had also been a TV team which had hidden behind cars among rioters, and had only commenced filming once the police arrived.

"It is the government's intention to maintain a good working relationship with the foreign media," Mr Nel said, "And I have been unconditionally assured that this attitude is also shared by most of the foreign journalists working in South Africa."

Journalists Protest Media Restrictions

MB071457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 7, SAPA — Local and foreign journalists protested strongly today against police interpretation of the government's restrictions on news coverage of unrest. In terms of the restrictions it will be illegal for local journalists without police accreditation to cover unrest after December 2. Journalists were told yesterday that reporters could go into areas of unrest only with police liaison officers.

Mr Bruce Hopwood, Western Cape vice-president of the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ], said today that police accreditation was "the first step towards a government register of journalists."

It would lead to an "intolerable situation where news of vital importance is reported only by journalists chosen by the police."

Political conflict was not caused by press coverage, he said. The SASJ had called on its members not to apply for police accreditation. The Newspaper Press Union [NPU], which represents newspaper owners, is to meet police in Pretoria tomorrow and the South African Conference of Editors will be present.

Mr Jan Prins, chairman of the NPU, said the meeting was to get "clarity" on the restrictions.

Mr Edgar Denter, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association, said the restrictions were a measure to stop reports on unrest reaching the outside world.

Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Lifted Conditionally

MB080619 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Business leaders in Port Elizabeth have welcomed the lifting of the boycott of white business, but have expressed concern at the nature of the demands made to the business community by the leaders of the boycott.

The leaders of the black boycott action have undertaken to end the boycott for 2 weeks, from the 15th of this month, but have threatened to resume the boycott from 1 December if their demands are not met. They insist that the partial state of emergency in the black residential areas be lifted and that the murderers of the four community leaders killed earlier this year in Port Elizabeth and Craddock be arrested.

The president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Rocky Ridgeway, said he was pleased about the lifting of the boycott, but that businessmen were unable to do anything to meet the demands made by the boycott leaders.

The chairman of Port Elizabeth Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], Mr Koos Alberts, said the boycott could be ended by negotiation but that both parties should be prepared to make concessions.

Leader's Release Sought

MB080740 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Port Elizabeth [PE] Chamber of Commerce has repeated appeals to the government to release detained consumer boycott leader Mkhoseli Jack. The 4-month-old boycott, which has crippled many small businesses, has been lifted temporarily from next Friday; however, it will resume again on 1 December if a number of conditions, including Mr Jack's release, are not met. The head of the PE Chamber of Commerce, Tony Gilson says he is relieved the boycott has been suspended.

[Begin Gilson recording] We are pleased it has been suspended, not only because of the relief it would give to traders, also because we hope that it will make it easier for, you know, dialogue to continue, and fundamentally because we believe that talking is better than confrontation. We have been pressing for the release, not only of Mkhoseli Jack, but others like him since they were detained. Certainly we believe that his release would help in many ways to address not only the boycott but many of the other problems facing PE and South Africa. [end recording]

Grahamstown Consumer Boycott 'Unofficially' Lifted

MB080921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Port Elizabeth, Nov 8, SAPA — Port Elizabeth's four-month-old consumer boycott is to be suspended from November 15 for two weeks, pending the meeting of certain demands set by the organising committee.

Meanwhile in Grahamstown, the two-month-old consumer boycott of white-owned businesses was "unofficially" lifted as black consumers returned in force to buy goods at white stores in the city.

In Grahamstown, Mr Billy Ndwebisa, the president of the Grahamstown Burial Action Committee (GBAC), which organised the now lifted boycott there, said the GBAC had not called off the boycott, although "some" residents were shopping at white-owned stores. He added that he did not think the boycott would continue until December 31, as initially stated by the committee. According to a survey recently carried out by a black resident of Grahamstown, the consumer boycott of white-owned businesses in the town is rejected by 95 percent of black consumers. The resident, who does not wish to be named for fear of reprisals, said he conducted the survey on his own initiative. The results of the survey were presented to Mr Steve Birt, the chairman of the local chamber of commerce, and to Mr Ndwebisa.

Consumer boycotts are presently effective in two other east Cape towns, Cradock and Fort Beaufort. In Cradock, the five-month-old boycott is reported to be total.

At Adelaide, the boycott which started in May has petered out following the success achieved through negotiations in which the mayor, Mr Pieter Rademeyer, played a role. Mr Rademeyer stressed this week that relations between whites and blacks in the

town were "very good", adding that regular meetings were being held.

A boycott is not in force at Port Alfred, despite the distribution of pamphlets in September announcing a second consumer stay-away from white-owned shops.

Lekoa Council Elections Fail for Lack of Candidates

MB071318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1311 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Shaperville, Nov 7, SAPA — By-elections to fill 12 vacancies on the Lekoa town council have fallen flat for a second time, as only one man has been willing to stand for election. The sole candidate, Mr P.J. Makhema, was to have contested ward 24 in Sharperville later this month, said the town clerk, Mr Nic Louw. Mr Makhema now takes a seat on the council unopposed and the other 11 positions remain vacant.

At attempt earlier this year to hold by-elections in the Vaal townships drew a complete blank. Not a single candidate came forward and council spokesmen said this was due to a climate of fear and intimidation.

Members of the Lekoa council have been at the receiving end of repeated demands by residents organisations that they resign their positions.

Several of the vacancies occurred when councillors were murdered at the height of rent and political protest in the Vaal townships in September last year.

Mr Louw said the council would persevere in trying to get a full complement of councillors. "We anticipate we will hold by-elections at the end of February."

Tutu Welcomes Miller Announcement on Talks

MB071527 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bishop Tutu has cautiously welcomed the government's announcement that it is to hold talks with what it called unofficial leaders. The deputy foreign minister, Ron Miller, said yesterday that his government would be prepared to hold discussions with men of influence such as Bishop Tutu and Allan Boesak although they did not have a constituency.

He said the discussions would be in the form of roundtable talks, and would not take place on a one-to-one basis.

Bishop Tutu has indicated his willingness to take part, but he said he would prefer not to be part of a large delegation, which, he says, tends to end up in posturing.

It is the first time that the government has indicated its readiness to hold talks with leaders who are not recognized by the government as representing specific constituencies.

Buthelezi Says Botha 'Under-Achieving' on Reform

MB071717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 7 Nov 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused president P.W. Botha of tragic under-achievement and said that if whites had a higher calibre of rulers it would not be hard to move towards the fundamental change necessary to end the current South African crisis. The KwaZulu chief minister, who yesterday received an honorary doctorate in law from Florida's Tampa University, told America's National Committee for Monetary reform here that South Africa was now ready for change.

Many whites now really wanted to abandon apartheid. There was a marshalling of very powerful forces through which effective change could be brought about, and an example was that big business was earnestly trying to play a role in establishing an open, race-free democracy.

"The inevitability of change is now widely accepted in South Africa, and the state president is tragically under-achieving in doing what can be done to hasten the process," Chief Buthelezi said.

"In other words, I am certain that, if whites had a higher calibre of leadership than that at the helm of power at present, it would not be difficult to move them towards the real fundamental changes so urgently needed to get us over the present crisis." Because the time was ripe and because South Africans of all colours across a wide political spectrum were ready to throw their weight behind real change, he saw U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy of constructive engagement as possibly heralding a new epoch of American involvement in South and southern Africa. He said the international community could hasten the day when South Africa could take its rightful place in the world and could play a meaningful role in the massive development of the whole sub-continent.

The West could do this by rejecting those committed to violence and a "probably Marxist" one-party state, by greatly stepping up diplamatic pressure on Pretoria and by increasing humanitarian aid to the victims of apartheid. "They will then become participants in the emergence of a new South Africa and discharge the responsibilities which some countries in the West have incurred for the whole Western world by their colonial past," Chief Buthelezi said.

Further on Unrest Surrounding Student Examinations

2 Colleges Suspend Exams

MB071609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1605 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 7, SAPA — Internal exams at least two Western Cape colleges have been suspended because of disruptions. Exams for first and second-year students at Hewat and Zonnebloem Colleges have been rescheduled to start next week.

It is understood that a request from college rectors that the exams be postponed until next year was rejected by the Derpartment of Education and Culture.

Mr Eddie Pratt, rector of Hewat College, said today that "representations" had been made to the department.

Exams at the college, which has 850 students, had been postponed for a week after disruptions on Monday when fire extinguishers were sprayed and windows were broken. Exams at Zonnebloem College have also been suspended for this week, a lecturer confirmed, adding that the department had insisted they be completed before the academic year ends on December 4.

Zonnebloem has 280 students of which 55 are third-year students in their final year, some of whom are writing their exams at the Cape showground with final-year students from Hewat, Wesley and Bellville training colleges.

In contrast Sohnge Training College in Worcester reported only three candidates were absent — and they were ill. Exams at the University of the Western Cape, which is autonomous, have been postponed until next year.

Cape School Exams 'Chaotic'

MB071324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, November 7, SAPA — Internal exams began today for pupils in Standards 6 to 9 at some coloured high schools in conditions teachers described as "chaotic." Exams were disrupted at Kasselsvlei and Bellville South Secondary Schools, where examination papers were torn up and burned.

At Groenvlei Secondary School an attempt to storm the examination room by pupils not writing the exams was repelled by pupils who were prepared to write, a teacher said. Pupils, teachers, principals and a wide range of community organisations have appealed for the exams to be postponed but the Department of Education and Culture has refused concessions.

Police Detain 'Entire School'

MB080531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Nov 7, SAPA — Two hours before 510 pupils at the Zeekoevlei senior secondary school in Lotus River in the Cape were due to write their end-of-year internal exams today, police detained the entire school.

At other schools in the peninsula today, pupils ran through classrooms, smashed furniture, tore up exam papers and set off fire hydrants to stop others writing exams.

Police and troops moved into several schools, detaining a number of teachers and pupils. All except 18 of the 510 Zeekoeivlei pupils were released. The 18 were held in terms of emergency regulations.

Most of the 191,320 secondary school pupils under the Department of Education and Culture decided not to write end-of-year examinations. At many schools there was a total boycott of exams.

This afternoon, over 200 angry parents and teachers lined the street outside the Grassy Park police station in Victoria Road, demanding the release of the 510 Zeekoevlei pupils.

At Lentegeur number eight secondary school in Mitchells Plain, police detained a teacher. At Mountview senior secondary in Hanover Park, exams were cancelled. Six pupils and a teacher were detained at Westridge senior secondary school in Mitchells Plain after it was surrounded by 13 buffels and casspirs.

At Arcadia senior secondary in Bonteheuwel, about 350 pupils sat for exams. About 18 pupils were arrested after some pupils tried to disrupt exams. The school was closed at about noon. Police said three Arcadia pupils, two aged 16 and another aged 15, were "taken for questioning" and later released. At Kasselsvlei pupils tore exam papers and at Bonteheuwel police were called after pupils shouted at passing cars. Both schools were closed.

Belhar senior secondary number two was hit by disruptions and Modderdam senior secondary was closed when pupils refused to write exams. Police have confirmed the incidents.

Police Report Unrest, Petrol Bombings, Arrests

7 Nov Evening Report

MB071818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 7, SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period between noon and 6 pm released by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria:

At Chesterville black residential area near Durban, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists. In Soweto (on the Witwatersrand), a bus was petrol-bombed. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At Motherwell black residential area in the Eastern Province, a delivery vehicle was set alight and badly damaged. In Elsies River coloured residential area in the Western Cape, there was an illegal gathering at the Elswood Senior Secondary School. Police fired tearsmoke to disperse the gathering and arrested two men. At Bokweni, a black residential area near Paarl, police fired tearsmoke to disperse a large mob that refused to disperse after a funeral. Seventeen men and nine women were arrested.

8 Nov Morning Report

MB080609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0553 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 8 SAPA — Here follows the overnight situation report issued to SAPA by the police public relations division in Pretoria.

At present, 1,417 persons are being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a development board vehicle and two private vehicles were damaged by arsonists. At Seekoeivlei coloured residential area in the Western Province, police arrested a man after an illegal gathering had been dispersed. At Hanover black residential area in the south western Cape, a private home was stoned. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a bus was damaged by arsonists in the black residential area. At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a post office in the black residential area was extensively damaged by arsonists.

Cape Town Meeting Banned

MB080523 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2241 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Nov 7, SAPA — A mass protest meeting against the state of emergency called by 23 Cape Town organisations in the city hall for next Wednesday, was tonight banned by the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Chris Swart.

The announcement was made in terms of the state of emergency declared on October 26, and prevents the organisations which planned the meeting from holding any meeting in any of the areas covered by the emergency proclamation, from the time the prohibition was promulgated tonight, until midnight on November 17.

The announcement of the ban stated that no meetings may be organised by any of the organisations in any of the magisterial districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Simonstown, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuilsriver.

Brigadier Swart said none of these organisations, or any others, may protest against the state of emergency. Such gatherings may not be advertised, Advocated or promoted.

Mrs Mary Burton, chairperson of the Black Sash said on behalf of all the organisations involved in planning the meeting, that "this banning is a desperate attempt to deprive the people of Cape Town of their right to speak out against authoritarism and repression. This effort has been ignored. Legitimate criticism of enormous police power is being supressed."

Paarl Residents Detained

MB071231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Paarl, Nov 7, SAPA — Eleven Paarl residents have been detained under internal security regulations, SAPA's correspondent reports. They include the Rev A.J.R. Maart of the Bethel Congregational Church, Paarl East, who is a Cambridge University MA, a medical doctor of Paarl East, Dr Joseph Cupido, Mr Anwar Shaik, a Paarl East secondary school teacher and the Rev Arthur Mtwana of the black township Mbekweni.

5 Cape Detainees Released

MB072008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Nov 7 SAPA — The chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, Reverend Lionel Louw, and the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Keith Gottschalk, were released from detention today.

A Rondbosch schoolteacher, Mr Gareth Rossiter, and an Athlone schoolteacher, Mr Basil Snayer, were also released.

A fifth detainee was also reported to have been freed but his name could not be confirmed tonight.

All five detainees were being held under the emergency regulations although Mr Louw was initially detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB080706 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 November reports that the Lekoa Town Council has decided to issue summonses to "some of the 350,000 rent-owing residents for failing to respond to its 'pay or else' ultimatum." The decision was taken at the council's meeting this week. Mr Louw, the town clerk, said the summonses would "be served in small numbers to avoid 'flooding the magistrate's courts'." the article says.

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* urges the release of Nelson Mandela, saying, "Our view is that, while there may be whites who are keen to speak to the African National Congress outside of the country, they could be using their influence more suitably if we all lobbied for the release of Nelson Mandela." Since Mandela is ailing and getting on in years, it would serve humanitarian considerations and could also "be the beginning of a new era for South African politics" by creating a climate for negotiations, the editorial says. "South Africa, for all its faults, is not a totalitarian state. We have decent people and even the Government tries it's best. So it would be a marvellous thing for them to show us and the world that their talks about reform, about getting this country on even keel, are sincere," it says.

The *SOWETAN* publishes a letter to the editor from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi which says: "The readers of the *SOWETAN* who speak to me are asking whether or not the *SOWETAN* has accepted the role of being a propaganda mouthpiece for the ANC Mission in Exile, and they are asking also whether the *SOWETAN* approves of the ANC Mission in Exile having unilaterally declared the armed struggle as being the primary means of bringing about change in South Africa." The readers are asking if the *SOWETAN* supports the strategies of violence of the ANC and disapproves of Inkatha's commitment to the politics of negotiation, Buthelezi says. He says there appears to be little support in what the newspaper writes, "about

attempts by the majority of black South Africans to bring about change before there really is a necessity for the kind of tactics and strategies which the ANC Mission in Exile has adopted." Buthelezi attacks a statement in a *SOWETAN* editorial on 26 October which said Inkatha believed it was being upstaged by the ANC, and asked, "At this time when blacks are killing blacks for political purposes, do you really have to add fuel to black-black confrontations by swearing at me in this kind of way?" Buthelezi has never feared being "upstaged" by the ANC, he says, rather it is the ANC "who fear Inkatha." The ANC fears Inkatha because it has been so successful with the politics of negotiation, he says, and "it is because Inkatha is so powerful that the ANC Mission in Exile has started mounting attacks against it." Buthelezi says there is a great deal of media publicity about persons who are attempting to meet with the ANC, and says, "I was a trendsetter in this regard long before others had the courage to deal with them." Buthelezi says he is ready to stand "on any platform with Oliver Tambo," but it is "he and his lieutenants who now are not brave enough to do so." "The ANC Mission in Exile is afraid of genuine black's voices and is attempting only to solicit squeaks from pipsqueaks who take their cue and talk in the corny language in which you cast your editorials," he adds. "The massive forces of history have given rise to Inkatha," he says. "It is vibrant black anger which has produced Inkatha," and given it a "permanent place in the struggle for liberation," he says. The ANC does not understand this history, Buthelezi says, and "virtually every broadcast made by the ANC Mission in Exile on Radio Freedom is a denial of the values which continue to fire the real black struggle for liberation." He concludes by saying he hopes the *SOWETAN* will have the courage and decency to publish his letter as it is written.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 7 November says in a front page article that the government's strategy to convince the banned ANC's decisionmaking body to foreswear violence was on the verge of working when the recent series of talks and planned talks by South Africans with the ANC in Lusaka aborted it, Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller said in Johannesburg. He said part of the government's strategy against the ANC is to divide that organization. "We had progressed very far in convincing a large part of the ANC's decisionmaking body to renounce violence when the series of planned talks emerged."

In an editorial in the same issue it says, "From all the signs sent these days from America one thing can be deduced: that country considers itself to be the conscience of South Africa." Not only must South Africa change quickly, but it must do so according to American prescriptions. Look at the way this country's farreaching reforms are received there: "pathetic", it quotes *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. "This obsession to bring about a sort of America-in-miniature was referred to by Ambassador Herbert Beukes when he said that the ideals of the American democracy differ from that of South Africa." This is a lesson America is apparently learning the hard way. South Africa's self-appointed and mighty godfather must realize that the people of this country will ultimately have to live with the changes, it says. "South Africa's own initiative will ultimately have to determine the nature of the changes and not America's long-range blueprint," it notes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 November carries a column by Ken Owen which says, "Every other white South African these days has in his hip pocket a copy of a constitution, or a plan to save the country, or an agenda for reform," but "they all lack an essential element: a political constitutency to sustain them. Without such a constituency — in effect a multi-racial support group — the ideas remain debating society stuff and 'negotiation' a buzz word." "Most of the ideas now being put forward, the books and tracts and pamphlets, seem to me to be skirting around the fundamental truth that every person is equally entitled to elect his own public representatives to protect his interests. That means one man, one vote," he concludes. "Once we have crossed that hurdle we may be in a position to consider the safeguards which are required in a plural society to protect minorities against the tyranny of the majority, and we can then negotiate with real — that is, elected — black leaders who can make promises that will stick."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 November carries the "Police View" column, "A weekly column in which the South African Police respond to criticism and present their case." The column notes that various groups have expressed concern about children in police custody, and says this "concern is praiseworthy and necessary." The police dilemma, the column says, is that "a large number of mobs responsible for all kinds of violence and other unrest-related lawless acts, consist of children," and a gas bomb or stone "in the hand of a child is as potentially devastating as in the hands of a grown person." Those organizations expressing concern about young detainees, "will gain more credibility if they show the same concern towards adults abusing children and allowing and encouraging them to commit acts of violence, intimidation and thuggery." Often the arrests of youth in unrest situations are unavoidable, the column states, "but everything possible is done to ensure the safety, well-being and health" of any youth who is arrested.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* applauds the courage of the *CAPE TIMES* in printing an interview with Oliver Tambo, and says, "The law forbidding South Africans to talk about — or even know — what some of their politicians are saying is ridiculous." "It is a repugnant law that shames South Africa. It is a bad law that deserves to be circumvented and attacked in every possible way." "The State President has demonstrated that he is actually above this law, even though his political opponents are not," *THE STAR* says. "The prohibition on quoting Mr Tambo strikes at a fundamental right — the right to know the facts at this crucial moment in history. And the Government is manipulating this vital information for crude propaganda reasons of its own."